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MARGINAL COLUMN

By a Special Correspondent

NOW that the British and French forces have withdrawn to all but a narrow bridgehead in Port Said, the episode of the joint invasion of Suez is drawing to its ignominious conclusion. The problems it caused remain greater than those it set out to solve. It might even be asked whether the U.N. has not got itself into a position over Suez which will mean that the whole thing will have to be thought out all over again. *Fedayeen* have started persistent attacks on the UNEF, and its commander, General Burns, has already announced that this body, too, will be out of Suez not more than a week after the Allies have retired.

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HISTORIANS and experts of strategy are already busily making inquest on this classic failure. In an article in "The New York Times" last week Hanson W. Baldwin suggested that the debacle was due to two specific intelligence failures and a confusion of objectives. Planning is said to have started soon after Nasser announced his nationalisation of the Canal Company. The objective should have been immediate seizure and domination of the Canal, but this aim was confused by the French and British desire to get rid of Nasser. The commanders were also ordered to minimise French and Egyptian casualties. Hanson Baldwin claims that a ten-day bombing campaign was envisaged as the most likely way of breaking Egyptian morale and forcing the abdication of Nasser. But the bombing plan was vitiated by the humane selection of targets and a compromise plan involving a change of objectives and a shorter period was evolved. Aircraft and airfields were made the principal targets mainly because the Allies were suddenly mesmerised by the thought of MIG fighters being able to inflict crippling casualties on the airborne troops. So this bombing of airfields and a few military objectives took place, and the bombing of cities was substituted by a psychological warfare campaign. Leaflets were used to soften up the Egyptians. Only after days of bombing did the landings take place.

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BUT it is here that intelligence misled the Allies. The strength of Nasser and his hold on the Egyptian people were underestimated, and the strength of the Egyptian air force was overestimated. Meanwhile the objectives had become utterly confused for the phasing of the original plan for a swift capture of the Canal gone had been fuzzed up by all this futile psychological warfare and the disruption it caused. So the opportunity to seize the Canal was lost. But meanwhile Sir Anthony Eden seems to have been himself a victim of psychological warfare. He felt the need of justification in the eyes of the world and announced that his purpose in flying was to separate the Israelis and the Egyptians. So to quote pundit Baldwin: *The multiple political, psychological and military objectives became inextricably confused; the result was no clear-cut purpose or at least no objective that military force could achieve, given the limitations imposed upon it. The plan actually carried out could have led to seizure of the Canal. But a long four-and-a-half day preparatory bombing before the first landing gave the Egyptians plenty of time to block the Suez Canal, which is Britain's economic lifeline. The bombing did not lead to Nasser's overthrow... He was made a hero and a martyr in the eyes of the Arabs and much of the world.*

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TWO the cardinal tactical mistakes made by the British and French, Hanson Baldwin adds the following major blunders to the Allies' account. They were too oblivious of economic factors. They apparently forgot that the Arabs could hurt them economically more than they could hurt the Arabs. "The Arab economy can revert to dates and camels: Western Europe can not." The other blunder was to pretend that their actual objective was not to overthrow Nasser and seize the Canal but to bring about a cease-fire between Israel and Egypt. One wonders what would have happened had these countries resolutely announced that the Canal was their motive and they had gone right after it. Would the U.N. have acted as they did? But Britain and France announced it was a cease-fire they were after, and it was a cease-fire they got: not just for Egypt and Israel but for them too. They were, in Baldwin's words, "hoist by their own petard": a suitable Elizabethan metaphor for such antiquated military reckoning.

New York, December 16.

Petrol Rationing Begins in U.K. Today

LONDON, Sunday (Reuter).—Petrol rationing comes into force throughout Britain tomorrow for the first time in six years.

Soviets Driven From Town In N-E Hungary

VIENNA, Sunday. — A Hungarian rebel radio station reported last night that rebel forces had cleared the town of Miskolc, in north-east Hungary, of Soviet troops.

Mortars and artillery were used by both sides in heavy fighting in the industrial town of 100,000, the radio said. Soviet aircraft made strong attacks on the Buek mountains, north of Miskolc, where Hungarian partisans were holding out, supported by Soviet deserters and partisans from Slovakia, the broadcast added.

Budapest Radio reported that Russian tanks and infantry were closing in on the several thousand rebels holed up in the Buek hills. Budapest Radio referred briefly to the full-scale air-ground military operations by saying that "police agents" were continuing the search for rebels in the area.

Coalition Prospect

Rumours were circulating in the Hungarian capital today that Premier Janos Kadar would make a major policy speech this week. It was believed that he would set in motion the framing of a new coalition comprising moderate Communists and the Smallholders Party and to be called the "Patriotic Peoples Front."

Meanwhile, three former Attorneys-General of Britain offered today to defend the Hungarian rebel leaders being tried in Budapest. The three former Cabinet Ministers are Sir Hartley Shawcross, Sir Frank Soskice and Sir Lionel Heald. The trio, all Members of Parliament, have applied for visas to the Hungarian Legation in London.

(Reuter, UP)

Council of Europe Wants Soviets Out

PARIS, Sunday (UP). — The 15-nation Council of Europe demanded today that Russia withdraw all her troops from Hungary under U.N. supervision immediately, and also called for a just and permanent peace settlement between Israel and the Arab states.

Winding up a week of diplomatic conferences, the Ministerial Committee of the Council of Europe emphasized that the international situation makes it "increasingly urgent for member states to formulate and apply a common policy on all questions of vital concern to Europe."

A Council spokesman said after the meeting that since the NATO common foreign policy had turned out to be not entirely "foolproof" the European states decided to elaborate a policy of their own, aimed at a harmonization of views among themselves.

The Foreign Ministers of the member states also requested the Soviet Government to permit the re-establishment of the political independence of Hungary. At the same time Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Figl appealed to the world for help to get more of the 150,000 Hungarian out of his country.

The Council also urged the establishment of a secure system for operation of the Suez Canal.

Wreckage of the house at Sieff estate in Tel Mond blown up by fedayeen from Jordan

Photo by Pinn

Nehru in U.S. For Four-Day Talks

WASHINGTON, Sunday (Reuter). — Premier Nehru of India arrived here by air today for four days of talks with President Eisenhower on world problems.

Mr. Nehru, stepping out of President Eisenhower's personal plane which brought him from London to Washington, told Vice-President Richard Nixon, who greeted him on behalf of the President, that there was "so much in common" between the U.S. and India, separated though they were by half the world.

Mr. Nixon told Mr. Nehru that his visit to Washington was highly significant for several reasons. "It is a decisive moment in history," Mr. Nixon said, describing India as the largest democracy in the world, and the U.S. as the second largest.

"As free, independent and sovereign nations, we do not always agree on policy, but we share a common dedication and devotion towards developing the kind of world in which individuals can be free, in which nations can be independent and in which peoples can live together in peace," Mr. Nixon said.

Mr. Nehru, who received a 19-gun salute on his arrival, expressed his "great happiness in being able to visit the U.S. for the second time." He was last in Washington in 1949.

Mr. Nehru and his daughter drove with Mr. and Mrs. Nixon to the White House to be met by the President and Mrs. Eisenhower.

Communist Party To Review Liberal Line

MOSCOW, Sunday (UP). — The Communist Party's Central Committee is expected to take decisive measures next week to pull Soviet youth back to a firm Marxist-Leninist line from which they apparently had been straying.

Ever since the downgrading of Stalin last February when the Russians encouraged people to think and speak a little more freely, there has been a strong ferment and agitation among the youth, especially students, who took advantage of the situation to criticize hitherto forbidden subjects. They also asked embarrassing questions.

The Central Committee is meeting early next week to review de-Stalinization.

Fedayeen Blow Up House, Kill One

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL MOND, Sunday. — Fedayeen killed a man and wounded his wife and daughter when they blew up a house on the Sieff estate here last night. Tracks of three men were followed by the police in the direction of the Jordan demarcation lines.

The outrage occurred at 11.10 p.m. The infiltrators dug a hole under the wired fence which separates the grounds from an orange grove and put a charge, estimated at 15 to 20 kg., under a two-storey building in the south-western corner of the compound. The building is about 10 metres away from the Sieff house, which is surrounded by a copse.

The house which the infiltrators blew up had a store on its ground floor, while the family of Shimon Wig, 33, a tractor driver, lived above it. Mrs. Malka Wig told investigators that she woke up on hearing suspicious movements downstairs, and urged her husband to investigate. He picked up a sten-gun but had not reached the door when the explosion shattered the house, demolishing it completely. The tiled roof collapsed on the family.

Mrs. Wig said she was at first stunned. When she came to, she heard her six-year-old daughter calling for her, but she could not find her way in the dark. She heard her husband groaning. Guided by the moonlight she crept out of the shambles.

She shouted, and Mrs. Rebecca Sief and Mr. and Mrs. Oppenheimer rushed out; Mrs. Sieff called the police and a first aid ambulance and went out in her car to fetch aid from nearby villages.

Dug Out of Ruins

While the Border Police combed the area, the villagers and police worked for an hour to extricate the man and the girl. The man was still living but died on his way to hospital.

Tamar, the daughter, was not badly hurt, but it was difficult to reach her under the fallen beams which had to be sawn away. She was taken, together with her mother, to the Beilinson Hospital. Both were discharged today and found temporary shelter with some friends in Tel Mond. Kibbutz Gezer, in which the Wigs lived until four years ago, have offered to take in the mother and girl. Mrs. Wig was a prisoner in Egypt during the War of Independence.

The marauders, moving away from Tel Mond, threw two hand grenades into the room of Moshe Yoshpe in Kfar Hess. They had opened the shutter of Yoshpe's window and had torn a hole in the wire net to throw the grenades in. Yoshpe was awakened by the blast. Neither he nor his wife who slept in the next room, were hurt.

Wig had come to this country from Slovakia. He took part in the War of Independence and in the Sinai campaign. His funeral will leave from the Sief house at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Turks Insist Cyprus Violence Must End

ISTANBUL, Sunday (Reuter). — The British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Alan Lennox Boyd, said today that Premier Adnan Menderes with whom he had conferred today, had insisted that violence in Cyprus should end before a new constitution be put into operation.

The two conferred after the Colonial Secretary arrived here this morning from Athens where he had conferred with Greek leaders on Britain's new plans for a Cyprus settlement.

Mr. Lennox Boyd said he wished to discuss now only the problems of the constitution drawn up by Lord Radcliffe (expected to be published soon) but also the Cyprus question as a whole.

Authoritative Turkish sources said the Turkish leaders requested at the meeting the amendment of some of the Radcliffe proposals dealing with the safeguarding of the rights of equality between the Greek and Turkish communities in Cyprus.

Questioned at the airport on his arrival about Greek press reports that the Greek Government would "flatly reject" the new constitutional proposals Mr. Lennox Boyd said, "This is up to the Greek Government."

The Colonial Secretary returns to London tomorrow.

Mr. Nevzat Karagil, Secretary of the Cyprus-Turkish Cultural Society, declared today that Cyprus belonged to Turkey geographically, economically, strategically, according to the U.N. constitution.

Syria Willing to Pay Legion Grant—Ramawi

Syria has expressed her readiness to pay her share towards the maintenance of the Arab Legion as part of the plan to replace the annual £12m. British subsidy to Jordan, the Jordan Foreign Minister, Abdullah Rimawy, declared in Amman yesterday, according to ANA.

Rimawy had just returned from Damascus, where he headed a Jordanian ministerial delegation negotiating with Syria for her share of the subsidy and for a federal economic union between the two countries. Syria also expressed her assent in principle to the plan for economic union, Rimawi added.

Meanwhile, the Jordan Minister of National Economy declared yesterday in Amman that representatives of the World Bank were expected in Jordan next month to negotiate a loan for the financing of the Yarmuk River irrigation project and several other development schemes.

Ike Asked to Urge UN Action on Egypt

NEW YORK, Sunday (Reuter). — Thirty-three Christian ministers, including eight bishops and the heads of three denominations, said yesterday in an open letter to President Eisenhower that the U.S. Government should immediately introduce a resolution in the U.N. seeking action "to end the persecution of Jews in Egypt as a violation of the Charter of Human Rights."

The letter said that "thousands of Jews, Egyptian citizens had been informed that their citizenship was cancelled and that they must leave Egypt." It said that Jewish property of a total estimated value of £50m. had been expropriated and alleged that concentration camps had been set up for Jews.

Secret Police Provoked Uprising To Oust Kadar-Nagy Group

VIENNA, Sunday (AFP). — The "Oesterreichische Neue Tageszeitung" declared today that it had "proof" that the October Budapest uprising was engineered by the Hungarian secret police, the A.V.O. in an effort to oust the Imre Nagy-Janos Kadar Communist Party coalition.

According to the paper, which is the economic journal of the Austrian Peoples Party, the secret police, under the "satanic" direction of former Communist Party chief Erno Gerce and the ex-Minister of the Interior, Laszlo Piros, planned the rebellion as a "provocation" to bring about the intervention of Soviet troops.

The "Tageszeitung" declared that Gerce, who returned from Belgrade on October 22, already knew of Yugoslavia's support for the Nagy-Kadar coalition and realized that his grasp on the party was weakening. It was then that he formulated his plan to discredit the local Communist Party in the eyes of the Soviet Union.

On October 22, Piros withheld his approval for a mass meeting before the Budapest memorial to the poet Petoefi. Meanwhile, the head of the secret police, whose name the paper does not divulge, made it known to a delegation of students who came to him for permission to hold the meeting that his forces and the Army supported their nationalist inclinations. He planned on each of them a ribbon with the national colours of Hungary. When the demonstrators appeared on the street, the few arms that they had were identical with those in use in the A.V.O.

Following the initial rush on Radio Budapest, A.V.O. patrols opened fire on the demonstrators, although it was clear at the time that the demonstration could have been dispersed without bloodshed. Afterwards the crowds moved off to raid the Lampada Munitions Factory, which strangely enough, was unguarded at the time.

Gerce then called for Soviet forces, which had been massed on the Hungarian border for several days previously, to help quell the "demonstration."

The paper is convinced that the subsequent fighting exceeded what the plan had anticipated. At the beginning, only students took part, and only after October 25 did the workers join the movement. Until then they had believed Radio Budapest allegations that the demonstrations were of a "fascist" nature.

HUNGARIAN ATHLETES

MILAN, Sunday (Reuter). — All but three of 127 Hungarian Olympic athletes who arrived in Milan by air today from Melbourne boarded the Orient Express to return to Budapest.

100 Fedayeen Casualties in Port Said as Allies Evacuate City

Iraq Premier Blasts USSR

BAGHDAD, Sunday (Reuter). — Premier Nuri Said today accused Russia of having "actively subverted the Arabs from inside Arab countries since 1930." At the same time he said that Zionism, was also "a very real danger."

In a broadcast, he referred to statements made by President Shukri Kuwatly of Syria and Abdul Nasser of Egypt, "in order to reveal certain facts which have for some time been unknown to public opinion."

He said that "Every statesman has a right to risk his own property, reputation, and even his life, but has no right whatsoever to risk his nation's security or his country's existence."

He warned that the Arab world today is passing through a phase that had no parallel in complexity and which required the "utmost patience, wisdom, co-operation, and solicitude among individual Arabs, whether responsible or not."

He said the Soviet Union had exploited its membership of the Western alliance during World War II to transform its legation in Baghdad into a centre of Communist propaganda.

Nuri read out the entire text of the Baghdad Pact, paragraph by paragraph, to prove to his listeners that there was no material contained in it "contrary to Iraq's obligations under the Arab League Charter." The speech lasted 70 minutes.

"Jews Are Communists"

Many Communists in the Middle East were Jews. "The Soviet Union voted for the creation of Israel and supported it with arms and oil until very recently" Nuri added. He called upon Arabs everywhere to "use more discretion and prudence. You must fortify yourselves with courage which will enable you to support right and truth and combat lies and deceit.

"I call upon my Iraqi countrymen to close your ranks to resist Russian Communist propaganda spread by Shepilov, Malenkov and Khrushchev, their Zionist henchmen, and their foolish lackeys outside Zionism."

Nuri said that Communism appeared in the Middle East for the first time in Palestine in 1929 or 1930. "Russia has attempted to establish diplomatic relations with Iraq since 1934 when the Soviet Foreign Minister, Litvinov, asked me in Geneva to do so. the attempts were renewed constantly but Iraq still adhered to her former views until the outbreak of World War II when Russia joined the Allies and a Russian mission arrived in Iraq to facilitate the moving of allied help to Russia.

Sinai Withdrawal Resuming

By GERDA L. COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

LYDDA AIRPORT, Sunday. — Israel forces will this week resume their withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula, Gen. E.L.M. Burns, Commander of the U.N. Emergency Force, said after a "discussion of technical matters" with Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan at the Airport hotel this morning.

The extent of this second stage in the evacuation remains uncertain, as Gen. Burns declined to reveal details until he had reported to the U.N. Secretary General.

According to the arrangements made at the commanders' first meeting 10 days ago, Israel units have pulled back 50 kms. from their advance positions east of the Suez Canal.

Gen. Burns said the UNEF advance column of Yugoslav troops had been ordered not to proceed beyond five kilometres from the Israel positions. On Friday, however, they went too far east and met an Israel patrol. "They spent a very pleasant evening with our troops," Rav-Aluf Dayan related, "singing together most of the night."

Replying to questions fired by the inevitable scrimmage of reporters, Gen. Burns noted that UNEF would also advance in the direction of Solomon's Bay (Sharm e-Sheikh), that is, fan out along the whole breadth of the peninsula. The General evaded a query as to whether Egyptian forces were occupying evacuated territory west of the UNEF column. "Egyptian troops have been in that area all the time," he commented.

Gen. Burns said he had

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)

Yugoslav Plaint Of Ruins in Desert

BELGRADE, Sunday (Reuter). — The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug, in a despatch from Cairo today, said Israel forces were still ruining communications and installations in Sinai.

The report said the Yugoslav units of the UNEF had again encountered destroyed roads and installations.

In addition, Israel was sending strong patrols almost up to the positions occupied by the Yugoslav units, the agency said.

Much Obstruction

The semi-official news agency Yugopress said today that Yugoslav troops in Sinai had no intention of withdrawing from their present positions despite Israel protests that they had advanced too far. It said that the Yugoslav units now advancing from the Suez Canal only reached their present positions with the greatest difficulty.

It alleged that the Israelis were destroying communications in the face of the Yugoslav advance. On December 14, Israel units blew up a road when yugoslav troops were to cross. It said the Yugoslavs were exposed to minefields not marked on Israel maps given to Gen. Burns.

Yugopress said that although details were lacking about destruction in the southern Sinai, "from some reports it can be concluded that equipment has been taken and destroyed in the oilfields, equipment which was not even Egyptian property."

Egyptians to Study 'Benefits of Defeat'

"The benefits accruing to Egypt in the wake of imperialist aggression against her" will be the first subject to be studied in Egyptian schools when they reopen on Saturday morning, the Egyptian Minister of Education announced yesterday according to Cairo Radio.

Schools have been closed since the commencement of fighting in Sinai on October 29.

The Minister said that all vacations would be cancelled to give the students an opportunity to make up for the time they lost.

May Repatriate Gaza Egyptians

Jerusalem Post Reporter

LYDDA AIRPORT, Sunday.—The second and final contingent of badly-wounded Egyptian prisoners was flown back to Cairo today in the two Italian hospital planes which carried the first repatriates two weeks ago.

With them went Dr. Louis Guilland, local representative of the International Red Cross, bearing an unconditional offer from the Israel Government to repatriate 400 Egyptian nationals, now under house arrest in the Gaza Strip. A previous suggestion to exchange these civilians for Jewish deportees had been rejected by the Egyptian Government.

"I hope that the Gaza Egyptians will sail from Haifa in the near future," Dr. Guilland said, explaining that many were administrative officials and the families of interned prisoners of war, including 98 children and two infants born last week. While in Cairo, Dr. Guilland will also put forward a new offer from the Israel authorities regarding repatriation of the 5,000 Egyptian prisoners.

Vows Praise

Intensive enquiry by the Red Cross in Cairo had revealed only one Israel pilot (Lt. Jonathan Etkes) and three privates captured before the Sinai Campaign, Dr. Guilland told correspondents. He has asked the Israel Army to furnish a list of missing men in order to verify the identity of the three soldiers.

Lying silent in stretchers, the 22 wounded repatriates were more subdued than their comrades who left last week. Only when asked about the hospital care did they brighten up and claim in unison, "Thanks be to Allah for the kindness." Abdul Halim, a young villager who lost his leg at Kuseima, vowed that "even if they threaten to kill me in Egypt I will praise your hospital."

Strapped onto bunks in the plane, the men did not talk or smile. Two Swiss nurses from a hospital serving the European colony in Cairo tended the patients. During the flight "as soon as we landed last time, the patients were hurried off the airfield: I have no idea where they went. No journalists or relatives met them at the airport," said one nurse.

Magen David Adom ambulances brought the prisoners to Lydda from the Military Hospital where only a dozen lightly injured men are still recuperating before their transfer to the main P.o.W. camp. There, a fully equipped barrack hospital is now open, staffed by five Egyptian doctors under the command of an Israel medical officer. Each wounded prisoner costs IL13,500 a day in a military ward.

Piloted by an Italian crew, the two white planes took off at 12.15 for Cairo. As they must circumnavigate the Sinai Peninsula, their route is indirect, entailing two hours flight via Rosetta.

Egyptian officers in the P.o.W. camp read *The Jerusalem Post* with much interest, preferring it to the Arabic daily. Loudspeakers relaying Arabic newscasts from Kol Tisrael and Oriental music have been set up in the camp.

Dr. Guilland said that the two captured Egyptian generals, and officers above the rank of major "are enjoying excellent conditions." In a heavily guarded villa somewhere in Israel. They have the use of a volleyball court and receive foreign cigarettes, boxes of chocolates and books from the Red Cros. They will eventually move to a special compound in the main camp.

UNRWA CHIEF TO REPORT TO U.N.

M. Henri Laboulaye, Director of UNRWA operations, left his Beirut headquarters on Saturday on his way to New York to report to the General Assembly, according to ANA.

UNEF Shoot At Egyptians

PORT SAID, Sunday. — Troops of the UNEF took over most of Port Said today just a few hours after a fierce infantry and tank battle between Anglo-French forces and Egyptian fedayeen left as many as 100 Egyptian dead and wounded. Egyptian sources reported 30 dead.

The Anglo-French forces withdrew to a wired-off beachhead in the final stage of their evacuation from Egypt, after a week-end of clashes and tension marked by the death of a British major last night and several Egyptians.

A battalion of the Royal Scots swept through the Arab quarter in what a UNEF officer described as a "merciless" house-to-house mop-up of *fedayeen*. He said that he counted at least 27 Egyptian bodies after the raid. There were no British casualties.

4 Days of Raids

The Allies launched their attack in the Arab quarter of the city after a British patrol was attacked and a British major was killed. The battle this morning climaxed four days of increasingly heavy Egyptian attacks on the Allies. Swedish and Norwegian troops had also shot at the *fedayeen*.

But the Egyptian attacks continued even after UNEF forces formally took over control of most of the city at 5 a.m. today. A Danish patrol was fired on after the takeover.

An Army spokesman announced there were 26 grenade or bomb incidents in Port Said between 10 Friday and 8 p.m. yesterday.

The UNEF troops had already taken over five-sixths of the city, and there were about 5,000 British and 2,000 French troops in the beachhead, who would leave within the next few days. UNEF headquarters reported that 1,000 Egyptian policemen would enter Port Said after the Anglo-French forces pull out.

(Egyptian police detachments are standing by in Ismailia, in the Suez Canal Zone, to enter Port Said before the Anglo-French withdrawal is complete, it was reported in Cairo today. These reports said the police might be flown to Port Said later today.)

Norwegians Fire

Norwegian troops of the UNEF opened fire yesterday to give cover to a French Army press jeep after a grenade thrown by guerrillas exploded inside it, injuring the driver.

Other patrols of the emergency force came under fire yesterday without sustaining casualties.

Egyptians gathered at a distance to watch the British troops on the beachhead. Soldiers searched civilians passing through the barbed wire fences, including some Italians on their way today to mass at their consulate. Many of the civilians are due to be evacuated tomorrow.

(An Egyptian spokesman in Cairo has said his Government has no knowledge about reported Egyptian attacks yesterday on two UNEF patrols in Port Said. Major-General E.L.M. Burns, the U.N. Commander, had said earlier he was making the strongest protest to the Government.)

Accord on Rate Of Withdrawal

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Gen. Burns and Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan yesterday came to an agreement on the rate of withdrawal of Israel forces from Sinai. This rate will depend to a certain degree on the practical ability of the U.N. force to enter the area evacuated by Israel troops, reliable sources stated in Jerusalem yesterday.

It is understood that following this agreement, any further meetings on this point with Gen. Burns will not be necessary.

Political circles in Jerusalem were concerned last night that the U.N. had offered no guarantees that the Sinai Peninsula would not again become a base for Egyptian aggression and that no guarantees were given on the cessation of Egyptian aggression by sea and land.

The question of bringing up before the U.N. Saturday night's fedayeen raid into Israel, is now being considered. The Israel authorities are convinced that the attack was organized by the Egyptians in abrogation of the U.N. decision of November 2 to cease all marauding across the borders.

Sharett Reports To Cabinet

The Cabinet at its weekly session yesterday heard reports by Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K. on his visit to Asiatic countries and by the Prime Minister on developments in foreign affairs, the official communique stated.

Social & Personal

The Haifa branch of the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel has elected Mrs. David Geiger, President; Mr. J. Quat, Vice-President; Mrs. Sydney Epstein Secretary and Mr. U. Baron, Treasurer.

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Rabbi and Mrs. Abraham Heller of Brooklyn and Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Frydman of the Bronx last week visited the institutions of the Mizrahi Women's Organization of America in the Tel Aviv area and were luncheon guests at Kfar Batya.

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Mr. Zvi Freund will address the Kishon Rotary Club in Kiryat Bialik on "Haifa's Suburbs and Haifa Bay" this afternoon at 1.30.

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Dr. M. Avidor and Dr. S. Sambursky, who represented Israel at the Unesco Conference at New Delhi, will address the U.N. Association at Beit Hillel, Rehov Balfour, Jerusalem, tonight at 8.15.

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MARRIAGE

HOURVITZ—CHEKLER

The marriage took place in Paris yesterday, December 16, 1956, of Mr. Zvi Hourvitz, son of Dr. and Mrs. Menahem Hourvitz, Jerusalem, and Miss Monique Chekler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Chekler, of 2 Rue Largillierе, Paris 16.

Dr. Wallach To Be Feted

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The 90th birthday of Dr. Moshe Wallach — Jerusalem's grand old man of medicine who has treated three generations of Jerusalemites — is to be celebrated next Sunday evening.

A special committee, which is arranging a festive gathering to commemorate the event, is also making plans to grant Dr. Wallach the gift he most desires: assurances that Sha'are Zedek Hospital, which he founded in 1902 and served unstintingly until 1947, will receive the financial assistance it needs to expand and grow with Jerusalem.

The press was told this yesterday by Dr. Falk Schlesinger, present Director of the Hospital; Mr. Hanania May, Deputy Director; and Mr. Avraham Elmaleh, former M.K.

Dr. Wallach was the first Jerusalem doctor to give shots against diphtheria in a day when such treatment was regarded by the superstitious as bordering on the work of the devil. When he announced he was giving the shots, the city blossomed out with placards against that "Murderer, Dr. Wallach."

Undaunted, he obtained several placards and lined his clinic with them. For his patients, he added the cryptic notation: "Know to which doctor you are going."

When Dr. Herzl came to Jerusalem to meet Kaiser Wilhelm, he fell ill with malaria (his "sick card" is still part of Sha'are Zedek's records) and was treated. The Hospital also found him a place to stay.

(It was the Herzl Room at the foot of Rehov Mamilla.)

A few years later, when General Allenby was advancing on Jerusalem, the Turkish commander sent out a delegation — bearing a white flag — to meet him. Dr. Wallach was asked to make a room available and he turned over Room 11 of the Hospital. Here the terms of surrender were signed.

Official Must Return Money Illegally Taken

An official who demands money for a service which he should do as part of his duties must return the money, the Supreme Court sitting as the Court of Civil Appeals ruled yesterday in Jerusalem.

The Court was upholding the decision of the Tel Aviv District Court which had found that the Tel Aviv Municipality had unlawfully collected money from a contractor.

The contractor had appeared at the Municipality and asked for a document confirming that he had paid all taxes on a building he had built. Although he had paid all such taxes and was entitled to the document, he was given to understand that it would not be given to him unless he paid several hundred pounds for "water bonds."

He paid, but then sued the Municipality for the return of his money. The District Court ruled against the Municipality which promptly appealed to the Supreme Court.

In upholding the judgment, the Supreme Court stated that the contractor had not paid of his own free will but on the clear understanding that he could not sell the apartments in his building without this document.

The Court was composed of Justice Cheshin, Deputy President, and Justices Landau and Witkon. *(Itim)*

Safeguards Against Water Meter Shocks

Precautions will henceforth be taken against water meters giving electric shocks, the Water Authority announced yesterday.

A "bridge" made of a thick electric wire leading from both ends of the meter is to be attached to the water pipe, thus drawing off any current which might be in the pipe, and protecting anyone working on the meter.

A technical directive making this installation obligatory, will be published shortly.

Many persons attach earth wires from electric appliances to water pipes, thus charging them and also the meters.

Ulbricht Speech Reveals Crisis Among E. German Communists

By SEBASTIAN HAFFNER

BERLIN (OFNS). — The existence of a strong opposition against Herr Ulbricht, First Secretary of the East German Socialist Unity Party, and a mounting crisis within the party itself, are revealed in the text of a confidential speech made recently by Herr Ulbricht before an audience composed of the First Secretaries of party district organizations and members of the Central Committee.

The speech appears to have been "leaked" to the West German Social Democrats from someone in this highly restricted audience, and although an official denial has been issued, its authenticity appears indubitable.

Herr Ulbricht paints a sombre picture of the situation in the East German Socialist Unity Party and says it includes groups who want to change the leadership. There are "leading comrades" who have fallen for Polish and Yugoslav propaganda and want to put the East German party on a Tito-Gomulka line. A Deputy Minister who was recently in Poland had proposed changing agricultural policy to the Polish model and the party organization in his Ministry had accepted this proposal without argument. It had needed the intervention of the Central Committee to stop the rot.

As in Hungary, the intellectuals were at the bottom of it all. They were continually raking up the past and were not happy unless they could discover mistakes. The "negative atmosphere" at the universities was most serious.

Another factor of disturbance were the Poles. "Members of Polish delegations and even of the Polish Embassy have hawked the Gomulka speech among our comrades, together with Western newspapers containing reports about the Polish events. Some of them, including Embassy members, have told our comrades that East Germany, too, needed a Gomulka... Tito and Gomulka now claim the right they have allegedly always fought against, i.e. to intervene in the internal affairs of other Socialist States and parties."

Conditions for Election

Finally, among the population and the rank and file of the party, the opinion had "very strongly gained ground that a victory of the Social Democrats at the next West German elections would create the preconditions for free elections in all Germany."

Against all this Herr Ulbricht sets a desperate determination somewhat reminiscent of the attitude of Macbeth in Shakespeare's drama. He won't budge an inch though "Birnam Wood be come to Dunsinane." What is one to do with the restless students, who, up to yesterday, were the great hope of East Germany, the new Socialist-educated, technical and political elite of tomorrow? "I hold with a worker who said: They need a blow on the head." The intellectuals are critical? "We shall nip in the bud all activities which aim at undermining the power of our State by discussion of the past." Party members want a change in the leadership? "To everyone who toys with such ideas we can only say: this is out of the question. This is the policy of the class enemy who wants to turn the party against the leadership and thus split the party." The Poles give a dangerous example? "We shall not tolerate the propaganda of Polish comrades in the German Democratic Republic. We shall also in future stop the visits of Polish delegations."

Finally, regarding popular hopes of German reunification with a Social Democratic Western Germany: "This will never happen. Not even if the Social Democrats alone rule in West Germany. The Social Democrats will not carry out those measures in West Germany which we have carried out here. The road to reunification will never lead through free all-German elections. There is only one road: the winning of the West German working class for our party, and a working class revolution in West Germany. We must oppose all illusions about reunification through elections. The German Democratic Republic is the basis and the model of a future, reunified Germany. Another solution does not exist."

There are brave, defiant words, but they are hardly a recipe for dealing with the situation in East Germany described by Herr Ulbricht himself earlier in his speech. The fact is that the situation in East Germany, which was remarkably stable at the beginning of the Eastern European crisis, has during the last six weeks almost visibly deteriorated, and paradoxically this has happened exclusively through the activities of the Government itself and Herr Ulbricht in particular.

There has been no revolt and no disorder, but the Government has acted all the time as if it had a most dangerous revolution on its hands, dealing out alternate sops and threats, tightening the reins speechifying, making arrests, putting on extra security measures and altogether creating, by its own nervously rigid behaviour, the atmosphere of a state of emergency.

No Sign of Rising

Even now there are no serious signs of a new popular rising on the June, 1953 model. The tragic fate of Hungary does not invite imitation. But the East German "establishment" — the party and its allied organizations, the governmental machine, the youth movement, the universities, the cultural institutions — have never in the last three years been in such a divided, tense, and unhappy state as now, and the patient work of consolidation pursued for the last three years seems to have been undone in as many weeks.

As late as mid-October, the East German Government was on friendly terms with all Eastern European Governments (including Poland and Yugoslavia), maintained an attitude of studied reasonableness on the German question, and seemed to have the process of "liberalization" well under control. All this has gone. Instead, there is bitter enmity with Poland and Yugoslavia, rigid negation on the question of German unity, and an anxiously repressive attitude towards the intellectual ferment in the East German party itself.

Suddenly and without a hand having been raised against it, the Ulbricht Government seems to stand with its back to the wall — and a somewhat shaky wall at that. It would now need only a slight shift of policy among the Great Powers — no more than serious negotiations about military disengagement in Central Europe — to remove its only remaining solid prop of support.

Hebrew Translators Tested in Bavaria

MUNICH, Sunday (INA). — For the first time in Germany, State examinations for officially recognized Hebrew translators have been held here by the Bavarian Ministry of Education.

The six-hour written test consisted of the translation of complex German legal texts into modern Hebrew and the rendering into German of selections of Shalik's poetry.

Syria Threatens To Continue Oil Halt

DAMASCUS, Sunday (UP). — The Syrian Minister of National Economy, Khalil Kallas, reiterated his country's stand that "not a drop of oil" would flow across Syria until the Middle Eastern situation returned to what it was before the "Anglo-French-Israel aggression" against Egypt.

Informed sources interpreted the Minister's statement to mean that Israel troops will have to withdraw behind the armistice lines and Anglo-French troops evacuate Port Said before Syria would allow the repair and use of the sabotaged Iraq Petroleum Company oil pipelines.

On Friday, the U.S. Undersecretary of State, Mr. Herbert Hoover Jr., told the Syrian Ambassador to Washington that he hoped that Syria "would take immediate steps" to set the oil flowing through the damaged pipes. Mr. Hoover reminded the Ambassador that "some time" had elapsed since the sabotage and Syria had still not even allowed repair crews into the country to assess the damage.

Soviets Repeat Charge Of U.S. 'Intervention'

UNITED NATIONS, Sunday (Reuter). — The Soviet Union yesterday repeated its charge of "intervention" by the U.S. in the domestic affairs of the Communist states and called for a full debate on the issue without delay in the General Assembly.

The Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Vasily Kuznetsov, declared that the interference of the U.S. was a serious threat. He said U.S. "encroachment" was a violation of international law and "an act of aggression."

The Assembly later referred the Soviet complaint to a special political committee by an overwhelming vote. The issue would come before a plenary session of the Assembly.

12 SLAIN IN DUTCH NEW GUINEA UPRISING

SYDNEY, Sunday (Reuter). — Natives killed at least 12 persons and destroyed mission schools and aircraft huts in a series of uprisings in the Wissel Lakes area in Dutch New Guinea, according to missionary reports received here yesterday. All the dead are reported to be Indonesians or natives.

What's Wrong with the Movies

Jerusalem Post Staff Writer

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — "No Time for Flowers" — an American film recently banned here by the Film Censorship Board, was viewed last week by cinema owners and their families who packed the Z.O.A. House auditorium.

Reaction varied from extreme surprise to disappointment. The film is a bludgeon satire on Communism, made for R.K.O. by little-known directors and starring Vivens Lindfors.

"We regretted banning the film, because it is good," Mr. Ze'ev Meljon, Chairman of the Censorship Board, told the cinema owners, adding that the danger of offending a foreign power had impelled their decision.

Since April, only three films had been banned, and about five minutes of running-time were cut from films for censorship reasons. All other cuts were made by the cinema owners themselves, in order to limit their programmes to two hours.

Mr. Meljon noted that brutality loomed ever larger in American films. In fact, the formerly harmless Westerns were so full of cruelty and violence that the Board had considered prohibiting them. Previous speakers — film importers and cinema owners — implied that a high quality selection of films reached this country. Mr. Meljon did not share their opinion. He hinted that importers were only concerned with entertaining and not with refining public taste or educating.

Long queues at a single box office to save opening a second window sent customers straight to the ticket scalpers, charged Mr. Meljon. Cinema staff, ushers and ticket sellers are often rude.

The Board received continual complaints that sub-titling is often bad or incomprehensible and the cinemas themselves not properly cleaned.

Despite all this, 25 million cinema tickets are sold annually in Israel, whose people are among the world's most avid movie-goers.

Mr. A. Yellin of the Cinema Owners Association charged that attendance in Haifa and Jerusalem has dropped due to higher tax on tickets, while in Tel Aviv — although attendance was static — fewer persons patronized the expensive seats.

Experience after lowering the entertainment tax in the U.S. had shown that more people went to the movies and more income accrued to the Treasury. (Half of each pound paid at Israel box offices goes to the Government).

Tickets at popular prices, partially tax-free, are now restricted to the three cities. The Association will urge an extension of cheap seats to the villages and openair. Children's matinees, tax-free, showing films approved by a Government committee, have begun in rural cinemas. The municipalities have not yet agreed to waive their tax on these shows.

A spokesman for Continental Film Importers doubted whether the new system of payment would work efficiently. Formerly, the companies had to be persuaded to retain their frozen assets in Israel.

Now the Government will allocate foreign currency, but at the "exorbitant" rate of IL4.500 per dollar, including customs and tax. The spokesman did not think that local importers could compete for the better films under these terms.

Fund for Middle-Class Immigrant Investors

An agreement on an IL-1,850,000 Fund for the encouragement of middle class immigration has been signed in Jerusalem by representatives of the Finance Ministry, the Jewish Agency and Bank Leumi.

The fund will be used to provide constructive loans to middle-class immigrants. The maximum loan that can be obtained is IL7,500 for a period not exceeding seven years at six per cent annual interest. Loans will be granted on condition of the borrower's investing an equal sum.

The Department's Tel Aviv office will co-ordinate applications for loans.

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HAIFA: Pevzner, 37 Pevzner, 4073.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Romanov, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. Shur, 45 Rashi. Dr. Garai, 8/41 Greek Colony, 5851.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Griffel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 22468. Dr. Shahaam, 1 Syrkin, 25643. JAFFA: Dr. Al-Halal, 66 Rehov 4. Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 65.

HAIFA: Dr. Bilski, 7 Ehud, 2199. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417.

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SPORT ROUND THE WORLD

By Reuter Correspondents

WOLVERHAMPTON. — The Hungarian visiting soccer team M.T.K. (formerly Red Banner) drew 1-1 with Wolverhampton Wanderers, the English First Division side, Tuesday night. Both goals were scored in the first half. Palotas opened the scoring for the Hungarian side, and Neil equalized for "Wolves," before a crowd of 43,500.

• • •

PARIS. — The French International Lawn Tennis Championships of 1957 will take place at the Roland Garros courts here from May 21 to June 2.

• • •

CAMBRIDGE. — Cambridge scored a fine victory over Oxford in the annual University Rugby Union match here by 14 points to 9, despite a spirited Oxford rally in the second half. Oxford, 6-3 down at the interval, were most constructive after a shaky start, yet can blame only themselves for Cambridge's two tries in the first 11 minutes, which resulted from bad marking.

• • •

GENOA. — Italy beat Austria, 2-1 in their football international here, after leading 1-0 at half time.

• • •

MILWAUKEE. — Archie Moore was dropped out of the list of contenders for the world heavyweight title in the December ratings of the American National Boxing Association. Floyd Patterson beat Moore for the vacant title in Chicago last week. The N.B.A. named Tommy "Hurricane" Jackson leading contender.

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Leaders Lose in UK Week-End Soccer

By KEITH BEECHER

Three of the four leaders in the English Football Leagues were beaten on Saturday. The rain and muddy conditions kept the crowds away so that only £70,000 in all turned out to watch the programme — the lowest aggregate of the season.

One of the biggest, nearly 50,000, were at W. Andrews's two League leaders, Manchester United, beaten 3-1 by Birmingham City, who played fast, forceful football. The United's lead in the First Division was lessened to three points, as Tottenham Hotspur registered their fourth draw in a row, being held 1-1 by Preston North End at White Hart Lane.

Blackpool, without internationals Stanley Matthews and Perry, still had enough in hand to defeat Bolton Wanderers, 4-2, and moved up into third place, as Leeds United lost 2-1 at Everton.

Sheffield Wednesday gained the best win in this section, travelling to beat West Bromwich Albion, 4-1. Another away win came from Aston Villa, who went to London to trounce bottom-of-the-table, Charlton Athletic, 2-0.

Leicester City retained the lead in Division II, after a good 2-0 away win against the Rovers at Doncaster, with Stoke City, 3-1 home victors over Middlesbrough, one point behind in second place. The biggest surprise of the day came here with Rotherham United slamming Sheffield United, on their own ground, 7-2. The "low dogs," Bury and Notts County met, for the former to notch their first win of the season, 2-1.

Despite a 1-0 loss away to Bournemouth, Southampton still lead Division III (South) by four points ahead of Newport County, who won well at Northampton, 3-0, and Torquay United, who went down to a surprising 6-0 defeat at Ipswich. Accrington Stanley also lost, 2-1 at York, but lead Division III (North) by one point in front of Bradford City, 5-1 victors at Southport, and Workington, who scrapped through 3-2 at home over Tranmere Rovers.

RESULTS: ENGLISH LEAGUE: DIV. I: Birm'gham 2, Man. U. 1; Blackp'l 4, Bolton 2; Cardiff 3, Arsenal 3; Charlton 0, Aston V. 2; Chelsea 2, Burnley 0; Everton 2, Leeds 1; Man. C. 2, Wolves 3; Portsm'th 2, Newcastle 2; Sunderl'd 1, Luton 0; Tottenham 1, Preston 1; West Brom. 1, Sheff. W. 4. DIV. II: Barnsley 2, Port V. 0; Blackb'n 2, Swansea 3; Bris. C. 3, Lincoln C. 1; Bury 2, Notts. C. 1; Derby 3, Lgtn. C. 2; Grimsby 3, Bris. R. 2; Huddersf'd 0, Liverp'l 3; Notts. F. 1, Leyton 2; Sheff. U. 2, Rotherham 2; Stoke 3, Midd'bro' 1; West Ham 2, Fulham 1. DIV. III (S): Aldersh'ot 2, Swindon 2; Bournem'th 1, S'hampton 0; Crystal P. 4, Norwich 1; Exeter 4, Cov. C. 2; Ipswich 6, Torquay 0; N'hampton 6, Newp't 2; Plym'th 2, Brentf'd 0; Q.P.R. 1, Read'g 1; Shrewsb'y 4, Brighton 0; Southend 3, Colchester 2; Walsall 7, Millwall 1; Watf'd 3, Gill'gham 2. DIV. III (N): Barrow 2, Rochdale 0; Bradf'd 4, Crewe A. 2; Chester 0, Wrexham 0; Chesterf'd 5, Hartlep'ls 1; Darl'gton 1, Scunth'pe 2; Gateshd 1, Derby 1; Hull 3, Halifax 1; Mansf'd 4, Stockp't 2; Oldham 4, Carl'le 3; S'thport 1; Bradf'd C. 5; Workg'ton 3, Tranmere 2; York 3, Accr'gton 3. 1. RUGBY LEAGUE: THIRD TEST (AT SWINTON): Gt. Britain 19 pts., Australia 8. CRICKET: 1ST DURBAN): M.C.C., 297 (May 107; Insole 210; Westhfse 4/77; Watkins 4/51; Goddard 2/69). Natal, 83 for one (McGlew 37; Goddard n.o.).

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4 % Consp. Loan 55/57	68
3½% War Loan 55/59	95½
3½% Gov. Bds. (large)	90½
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 2	98½
3½% Tavel Dollar x) y)	72½
4 % Reg. Sterling "A"	87
Pal Elec. pref.sh. (Ldn	98½
4½% Bonds 57/64 f)	104½
ditto g)	103½
Koros Hayosed 4½ % Deb. 58/65 f)	99½
ditto g)	96½
Isroth Ltd. 4½ % Deb. 58/65 f)	95½
Bk. Leumi ord sh.	142½
Bearer Savings Cert.	86½
A.P.B. Investmt. ord. sh. "B" reg.	74
Gazit ord. sh. "B" reg.	103½
Elbaz's Inv. ord.	94½
P.E.C. Inv. ord. "B" reg	148½
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	97½
Blaur 4% debs. 56/65	70
Nir 5% pref. sh.	77
Pass 6% debs. 60/64 reg.	79½
"Tera" 5% debs.	81
Atr. Pal Inv. ord. sh.	88½
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	31½
5% debs.	80½
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	89
Ata ord "B" sh.	35½
6-8% con. debs.	31
"Kardasch" ord. "B"	90½
7% con. debs. 59/68	74
Melter-Dan ord. sh. reg.	750
Pal.-Brewery 6% con. debs	67½
Assis Bajarom "B" sh.	100
Mosher 6% debs. "A"	113
Pal. Potash "A" ord. Sh.	78
"Tera" ord. Sh.	90
Pal. Cold St. ord sh. reg.	171
Dulek Ord. sh. "C"	85
Pal. Constr. 6% debs.	91
Mekorot pref. sh.	74
Jordan Exploration Co. Ord. Sh reg.	150

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Where to go

JERUSALEM

• **Exhibitions:** —
Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh. New rooms: Prehistory and Israelite period. Educational exhibit: How to arrange small local collections. Special exhibit: Finds from excavations in Jerusalem. 9-1, 3-5, (Fridays and eves of holidays 9-1; Saturdays and holidays, 10-1.)

Conquest of the Desert, Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only. The exhibition is closed on Saturday.

1) German Expressionist School. Selected Prints. 2) Iranian Ceramics 1500 B.C.—1500 A.D. 3) 20th Century Italian Artists. 4) Lithographs by Honoré Daumier. Exhibit of the Month. Door of an Imamzada (Shi'ite Shrine) Persia, Ispahan, 1238 A.D. (638 A.H.) Benalel. 9-1, 3-5.

1) "The Bible as seen by Israeli Children"; 2) Drawings by Japanese Children; 3) Wall Reliefs in various metals by Benalel Schatz, which will be installed in the new s.s. Herzl. (These will be shown only till December 22). 4) "Maskit" Applied Arts and Crafts, Artists House, 10-1, 3-6.

Collective Exhibition of Paintings by Bacon, Gali, Schreter Sima, Singer, Steinhardt, Silverwork by D.H. Gumbel. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave. 10-1, 3-6.

• **Tours:** —
Hebrew University conducted tour. Call 4253, 4077.

• **Discussion:** —
Dr. M. Avidor and Dr. Sh. Samburshy. Impressions of India and the UNESCO Conference. New Delhi. Beit Hillel, 8.15.

• **Symposia:** —
The Polio Inoculation Campaign — for Ilanshi workers and supporters. Prof. A. Adler, Dr. Landsberg, Dr. K. Klezmer; Medical School (Room 1), adjoining the Municipal Garden. 8.30.

"The Apocryphal Books" — Dr. M. Grintz, Dr. A.M. Haberman, Dr. M. Flusser, Chairman: Dr. J. Gutmann. Beit Ha'am, 7.30.

• **Revue:** —
Redley's Ice Parade, New Hapoel Hall, Rehov Strauss 6.30 and 8.30.

TEL AVIV

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• **Exhibitions:** —
1) Oil Paintings by Siona Baram and Bela Brisel (Paris). 2) Contemporary Dutch Graphic Art. Museum, 10-1, 4-7.

• **Theatre:** —
Ohel, "1-2-3," 5 & 8.
Carmeri, "An Everyday Occurrence," Mograbi, 8.
Habimah, "I Like Mike," Habimah Theatre 7.30 (for T.A. Municipality employees).

• **Jazz Club:** —
Z.O.A. House, 8 p.m.

HAIFA

• **Lecture:** —
Haifa Consumers Association — Mr. Y. Friedlander of the Palestine Electric Corporation on "Electricity Restrictions." Wise Club, 4 Rehov Melchett, 8 p.m.

• **Theatre:** —
Do-Re-Mi, "Palama Game," Orah.

• **Films:** —
Henry Moore evening. Film and talk with slides by Mr. A. Jaskiel. Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 8 p.m.

KFAR SABA

• **Theatre:** —
Camerl, He Walked Through the Fields, Beit Hapoalim, 8.

NATANYA

• **Theatre:** —
Habimah, In the Plains of the Negev, 6.30 (for Telem).

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

At 3.30, 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: Lola Montez, 2nd week.
EDEN: Trial, 2nd week.
EDISON: Moby Dick, 3rd week.
ORZIL: "Le Grenour."
ORION: The Eddy Duchin Story.
ORNA: Bus Stop.
RON: "Mademoiselle Figaro".
STUDIO: "Riso Amaro", 3rd week.
TEL OR: "Crime au Concert Mayol", 2nd week.
ZION HALL: The Court Jester, 3rd week.

TEL AVIV

At 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

ALLENBY: The Sixth of June, 4th week.
ARMON DAVID: Hobson's Choice, 6th week.
CHEN: Strategic Air Command.
EDEN: "Torna", 2nd week.
ESTHER: Rose Brummel, 2nd week.
HAMERCAZ: Those Who Dare.
HODALOR: Adam and Evelyn, 2nd week.
HOGRABI: "Cadet Rousselle."
OPHIR: "Papa, Maman, ma Femme et Moi", 2nd week.
ORION: Rebel Without a Cause, 11th week.
SNDEROTH: Portrait of Jeanie.
TAMAR: The Stranger's Hand, 2nd week. Matinee: continuous from 2.45. Last show 5.45.
TCHELETH: About Mrs. Leslie, 2nd week. Matinee: Hindu on Fire.
YARON: We're No Angels.
ZAMIR: "Cesare Impiete", 14th week.

HAIFA

ORION: "L'Etoile de Rio".
ATHON: Guys and Dolls, 2nd week.
PEER: Young Lovers, 2nd week.
GAL ON: Tom Thumb. Matinee: Hercules.
ANTWERTHEATRE: The Executioner Hill Mob, 2nd week.
OHAL: The Last Frontier.
ARMON: Rock Around the Clock.
EZ ZOR: Seven Cities of Gold.
ORLY: The Last 5 Minutes.
MORIAH: The Scum.
RAV: Blood Alley.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

491, 549, 25.3 & 49.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00, 9.00 a.m. 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. English: 1.45 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m. 2.15 and 6.00 p.m. Turkish News: 11.30 a.m.

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.37 Exercises. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" — Richard Tauber (Vocalist). 12.30 From the Concert Hall: Tchaikowsky: Serenade in C. for Strings opus 48. d'Indy: Symphony on a French Mountain Air for Piano and Orchestra (Soloist: Robert Casadesus) 1.30 Close Down.

4.00 Request Programme, by E. Ram. 4.30 Oriental Tunes. 5.05 Farmers' Corner. 5.15 Children's Corner. 5.30 Youth Corner. 7.15 "We Present Tonight." 7.15 "Ben-Ami" 7.40 Wells of Work. 8.00 "Curtain Up." 8.15 Bible Reading: Samuel II—Chapter 5. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 "Jam Session" — Bobby Hackett and his Orchestra. 10.00 Short Story. 10.15 "Chamber Music," presented by the "Kol-Tigrat" Wind Quartet, with Arieday Reiz (Piano): Glinka: Pathetique Trio in D-minor for Piano, Clarinet & Bassoon; Mozart: Piano Quintet in E-flat-major, K. 452.

11.10 Light Music. 12.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

491, 468, 235, 42.8 & 31.5 M.

News: English: 10.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (32.3, 42.9 & 468 M.): 1.45 p.m. "Bright and Light." 2.15 Close Down.

5.30 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 5.45 Mobrew Lesson for Ulpanim. 6.00 Popular concert. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladies. 8.00 News in Many Hebrew. 8.15 Biography. 8.30 Russian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.30 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (36.5 M.): Programme to South Africa. 6.30 News. 6.40 Newsreel. 6.50 Folk Dances. 7.00 Yiddish Programme.

Programme to U.K. 11.30 News. 11.40 Newsreel. 11.50 Folk Dances. 12.00 a.m. Easy Hebrew Conversation by Judah Shaval.

ARMY PROGRAMME (41.6, 216, 235 and 232 M.): 6.00 Opening. 6.05 Requests for Hebrew Songs. 6.30 Marching Tunes. 7.00 News. 7.10 Weekly Gramophone Concert: Works by Schubert, Mendelssohn & Franck. 8.00 What's going on in the Army. 8.15 Light Music. 8.30 Limelight. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B. B. C. HEBREW BROADCAST: (19.72, 19.63, 16.85 and 25.15 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. News. News Talk. Echoes from the World.

Wanted

by Industrial Enterprise in Rehovot experienced female
TYPIST
basic knowledge of English preferred. Transport from Tel Aviv assured. Apply to: No. 3869, P.O.B. 681, Tel Aviv.

YAD VASHEM

Martyrs and Heroism Memorial Authority
12 Rehov Ben Yehuda, P.O.B. 84 Jerusalem; 21 Rehov Ramatchal, Tel Aviv; 30 Rehov Hechalutz, Haifa.

To the Citizens of Israel!

The memory of thousands of our brethren who were MURDERED IN EUROPE AND DID NOT RECEIVE A JEWISH BURIAL calls to us to commemorate their names in SEFER HAZIKARON, on Mt. Zikaron, Jerusalem.

All rural settlements and institutions, local authorities and regional councils, political parties and labour unions, women's organizations and youth movements, immigrants organizations of Eastern and Central European countries, immigrants organizations of Polish and other European cities, soldiers organizations, invalids and ex-Nazi prisoners ask you not to delay, and to fulfil your moral duty to the Jewish people and to participate in the national-historic work of Yad Vashem by perpetuating the memory of our hallowed dead.

Upon request, the names listed will be granted POST-HUMOUS ISRAEL CITIZENSHIP according to the Yad Vashem Law.

Please fill in the attached form and send it to the nearest Yad Vashem Office and you will receive the necessary forms together with instructions for registering the necessary details.

... ...

To: YAD VASHEM

Please send me ..... "Dapei Ed." I promise to fill them out and return them as soon as possible.

Name: ..... Address: .....

Signature: ..... Date: .....

(Please write clearly)

Notice to the Public

THE CIVIL DEFENCE LAW — 1951

TESTING SIRENES

A. On Monday, December 17, 1956, sirens will be tested throughout the country, between 2 and 4.30 p.m.

B. The test will consist of continuous blasts of three minutes duration.

C. In the event of an actual alarm, there will be short warbling blasts of three minutes duration and all blackout and Civil Defence emergency regulations, which were lifted by the Civil Defence Commander, will automatically go into effect.

Civil Defence Commander

LICENCES FOR THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR AND CIGARETTES

Beginning January 1, 1957 licences for the wholesale or retail of intoxicating liquor, and licences for the sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products for 1957 will be issued at the following places:

Haifa: Excise Department, Northern District, 29 Derech Ha'atzmaut
Acre: Customs Station
Nazareth: Customs Station
Safad: Customs Station
Tel Aviv: Excise Department, Southern District, Treasury Bldg., 27 Rehov Ahad Ha'am
Jaffa: Customs House
Hadera: Customs Station
Netanya: Customs Station
Jerusalem: Customs House — Nordiya Bldg., Jaffa Road
Beersheba: Customs Station

In order to issue licences for the sale of liquor and tobacco, excise officials will visit the following places:

Nahariya, Tiberias, Afula, Kar-kur, Binyamina, Herzliya, Petah Tikva, Rishon le Zion, Rehovot, Lydda, Ramle, Migdal Ashkelon, Ramatayim and Kfar Saba.

The visits and schedules of the excise officials will be announced by the Local Authorities.

Licences for the sale of tobacco will be renewed during the month of January only, upon submission of last year's licences. Persons not renewing their licences on time will be subject to a fine.

Persons applying for a new licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor must bring a 1957 licence from the Local Authority. In addition to the Local Council permits, persons wishing to renew their licences should also present their 1956 Excise Department Licence.

Administration of the Customs and Excise Department

RENEWING LICENCES FOR RADIO SETS

The Post Office announces that licences for radio sets expire on December 31,

Today's Postbag

WEATHER

FORECAST: Fair and bright.

	°A	B	C	D
Mt. Carmel	16	1	9	11
Tiberias	21	2	10	10
Haifa Port	22	3	15	17
Natanya	25	7	15	15
Tel Aviv Kirya	23	6	10	10
Tel Aviv Port	25	9	18	19
Lydda Airport	25	5	20	20
Jerusalem	20	-1	10	12
Beersheba	20	5	17	18
Eilat	30	7	20	21

°A) Humidity at 2 p.m. B) Minimum temp. yesterday. C) Maximum temp. expected today. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Colonel D. Peterson, U.S. Air Attaché, from a private visit to Istanbul (by TWA).

Mr. P. Grossman, of the management of Compagnie Dunkerquoise d'Entreprises from Paris for a week's visit on company business.

Dr. G. Romano, the Director of the Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal in Italy, for a month's visit.

DEPARTURES

Mr. Y. Yagol of the Histadrut Executive, for a two-month lecture tour of the Scandinavian countries on behalf of the Ihud Ha-Olami.

Dr. S. Levenberg, Vice-President of the British Zionist Federation for London, after a short visit.

Mr. Shai Ophir of the Chamber Theatre for a six-month study period in the U.S.

Mr. R. H. S. Crossman, Labour M.P., for London, after a two-week visit (all by El Al).

SECONDARY SCHOOL students who receive a mark of "just passing" in their matriculation examinations will be permitted to take a re-test, according to a plan now being considered by the Ministry of Education. Until now such permission was given only in the case of a failure.

• • •

GADNA YOUNGSTERS will sell Magen Dovid Adom lottery tickets in Tel Aviv in a house-to-house drive for a week beginning today.

• • •

A NUMBER of vacancies still exist in the midwifery course for nurses at the Asaf Harofeh Government Hospital at Sarafend, the Ministry of Health announces. Those interested should apply personally or in writing to the Principal of the School of Nursing, Sarafend Hospital.

SMALL PLANTS TO GET LOANS

HAIFA, Sunday. — Negotiations for a million pound loan to small and medium-sized industrial plants, from Mivtahim, the Histadrut's insurance organization, are expected to be completed within a few days.

In Haifa, about 30 such plants are to receive IL300,000 out of this sum, to enable them to pay their workers' wages, it was learned from the Manufacturers Association.

Haifa plants are undergoing a severe crisis, with those catering to the building trade being especially hard-hit. Large factories are also badly affected, but a loan on such a small scale would not go very far in solving their problems.

It is understood that some firms intend dismissing some of their workers, but are unable to do so for lack of the money needed for severance pay. On the other hand, the coming of winter has led to improvement in local demand.

Histadrut Adopts Mapai Plan To Stabilize Wages in 1957

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — The trade union movement's wages policy for 1957 was today adopted by the Histadrut Executive. At an all-day session with 22 speeches on wages under present economic conditions, the proposals of Mapai were carried by 47 votes, including the small Progressive, Religious Bloc, and General Zionist workers factions.

Counter proposals put jointly by Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam obtained 21 votes.

Negotiations on the adopted proposals will now have to be held with the Manufacturers Association and other employers.

The main points in the new policy are collective agreements to be negotiated every two years; a change in the cost-of-living allowance system; support for the progressive income tax reforms proposed by the Government, with some amendments to be suggested by the Histadrut, and payment in 1957 of the "frozen third" of this year's wage increases.

The Ahdut Ha'avoda-Mapam proposals advocated continuation of the *status quo* with a far less radical change in the allowance system.

Speakers for the majority policy claimed that it would lend stability to the economy and increase production exports.

Becker Gives Background

Mr. Aharon Becker, head of the Trades Union Department, outlining the background to the reforms, said the automatic C-o-L allowance system was just, "but it engendered a vicious circle."

Quoting figures of the Histadrut Bureau of Economic Statistics, Mr. Becker said that real wages had gone up in recent years. In 1954, the share of wages in the national income was 59 per cent, in 1955 it was 59.5 per cent and this year it was expected to be over 60 per cent. The average monthly gross wage was now not less than IL300.

Of the country's 370,000 wage earners, 21.4 per cent earned less than IL200; 27 per cent from IL200 to IL-233; 24.3 per cent from IL234 to IL265; 10.5 per cent from IL266 to IL300; 9.5 per cent from IL301 to IL330; and 6.8 per cent IL331 and over.

Social benefits constituted a high proportion of wages.

While the estimated gross industrial output for this year rose by 20 per cent, exports will have only increased by about 17 per cent which meant that production went to the home market.

Hidden Unemployment

This month's average daily unemployment will reach 16,-000, compared to 15,000 in December last year. The situation was really worse, because there were 6,000 more work days this year on relief projects. As a result of fuel economies, 1,000 workers in the electrical appliance industry were out of work.

Industry must be helped immediately, Mr. Becker declared. Employers must seek new export markets and workers must redouble their efforts.

He pointed out that for every productive worker there were two others employed in services, transport or building.

Referring to the "frozen third" of this year's wage increases, Mr. Becker declared: "It is true that the Manufacturers Association did not commit itself to paying the third, but the Histadrut will uphold its promise to the workers."

Mr. Becker called on the Government to see that the "burden of stability" falls on all sections of the community.

On behalf of Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam, Mr. Y. Yoshina and Mr. Y. Tudin declared that the majority proposals surrendered hard-won gains of the workers. They declared that wages were not the dominant factor in the economic situation. Mapam speakers claimed that the proposal would be at the expense of low wage earners.

"We supported higher wages for professionals, but not while reducing those of low-paid workers," they said.

Lerner's Policy

They declared that the Histadrut had adopted the policy of Professor Abba Lerner, former adviser to the Minister of Finance. This was later denied by the Secretary-General, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, in the course of a sharp attack on the two opposition groups.

He declared that after the destruction of so much of their *Weltanschauung*, the two parties now found a last place of refuge in the economic sphere. The present allowance system he described as an insane method existing nowhere else in the world and declared that the new tax proposals favoured the small earner and those with children. The fight for the frozen third will not be easy and Histadrut enterprises will also find its payment difficult, he said.

After the vote, a speaker for the minority declared that they would appeal before the Histadrut Council but Mr. Lavon pointed out that the last Council meeting had invested authority in this matter in the executive.

The new wage policy includes the following points:

The C-o-L allowance will be recalculated every six months and additions made to it only when the index rises at least to the equivalent of three per cent of an average salary (IL300). (With one point in the index equalling 300 points, the index must rise by at least 7.7 points to equal IL6—three per cent of IL300.)

A new basic salary will be compiled by combining the present basic and the allowance.

The new allowance will be free of income tax.

Bonuses will be pegged to norms and promotion granted only on the basis of proficiency tests.

There are to be no improvements in social benefits except where they are below par.

Employees of public institutions and teachers are to be asked to work longer hours.

Begin Insists 'Gaza is Ours'

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — Mr. M. Begin, M.K., the Herut leader, this evening made an impassioned call for the Government to stop the withdrawal from Sinai or to resign. He was addressing some 5,000 persons in Magrabi Square.

The Government should admit that conditions had changed during the past five weeks and put a halt to the withdrawal, Mr. Begin said. "Every centimetre that we withdraw invites increased pressure for further withdrawals." Gaza had been part of Israel since ancient times, and had to remain as part of Israel, he declared.

He accused the Government of not having opened a political offensive to stress that Gaza was an integral part of the country. "France had said that Gaza belongs to Israel, but our Government has not done so," he declared.

If Gaza were internationalised, talk would inevitably follow on the internationalisation of Jerusalem, Nazareth and other parts of Israel, Mr. Begin claimed.

Mr. Ya'acov Meridor, M.K., who opened the meeting, said that if Herut had been in power, four days after the Sinai campaign started the order would have been given to take the Triangle.

"Last night's murder at Tel Mond should be a warning to all of us," he said. We should not withdraw from Sinai until Abdul Nasser concludes peace with us.

After the meeting, the demonstrators marched down Allenby Road, carrying torches.

Arab Boy Gets Life Term For Murder of Shepherd

HAIFA, Sunday. — A 15-year-old Arab shepherd boy of Umm el Zinat (Wadi Milek), was given a life sentence by the district court here for the murder of Yitzhak Kaspi, 30, of Kibbutz Nir Etzion, on March 28.

The accused had murdered Kaspi, also a shepherd, by hitting him on the head with a stick, and then robbed him of his watch, spectacles and wallet. The court found that the murder had been premeditated, the sentence for which is life imprisonment but in the case of a youth under 17, sentence is left to the discretion of the court.

In its judgment, the court stated that the accused had murdered Kaspi but told his employer, Sheikh Mahmud Abu el Hija, whose house borders the Nir Etzion lands, that he had seen infiltrators assault the Nir Etzion shepherd.

Later he told the police that two Druse from Dallat el Carmel had accomitted the murder, but the police found that the two men had in fact worked at the Haifa town hall on the day of the crime.

Finally the accused admitted to the murder.

After Kaspi had cursed him he had hit Kaspi with a stick. Kaspi fell and he had continued to beat him "so that he wouldn't get up again." Then he had tied a scarf round the shepherd's neck and dragged him under a carob tree, and robbed him of all his belongings.

In his evidence, the accused had tried to convince the court that the deceased had provoked him and tried to assault him. The court rejected this version and found that the accused had made up his mind to kill Kaspi. Mr. Y. Beharlouil prosecuted and Mr. B. Rotman, of Hadera, was appointed Defence counsel by the court.

The accused's father was killed during the Liberation. His mother and six children went to Jordan. His grandmother went to live in Dallat el Carmel, and he had lived with her. She is supported by the Welfare Ministry.

The court was composed of Judge B. Zohar, Relieving President and Judges Y. Gebernik and A. Schaal.

The Seal Dines Out

TOKYO, Sunday (Reuter). A seal from the Yokohama Zoo broke out of his pool today by climbing a four-foot fence.

A policeman, who saw the seal slipping down a main road was accused of being drunk on duty when he reported it to the nearest police station.

An irate housekeeper later telephoned the police that there was a seal in her garden devouring the prize carp in the pond.

After about 30 carp, the animal waddled over to a police patrol and gave himself up.

SINAI

(Continued from page 1)

strongly protested to the Egyptian Government on attacks against UNEF troops in Port Said. No casualties were sustained by the Scandinavian patrols fired on last week.

The white U.N. Dakota touched down at 2.15 while Rav-Aluf Dayan was drinking coffee with Sgan-Aluf Mordechai Bar-On.

General Burns had time to greet his colleagues before Rav-Aluf Dayan looked at his watch and bounded up the stairs to Room 15 where the UNEF personnel waited.

Instead of his red-trimmed Canadian Army uniform, the General wore a light blue outfit and silver-braided cap with the U.N. badge. "As I am commanding an international force, it was decided to change my uniform," he explained. A beige duffle coat slung over his shoulders testified to a cold spell in Cairo too.

The U.N. plane had flown from Kalandia, outside the Old City of Jerusalem, as Gen. Burns last night visited Colonel Leary, his successor as commander of the UNTSO in Jerusalem. He was accompanied to Lydda by Colonel Christian Moe, of Norway, Chief Operations Officer. Major Geoffrey Austin, of New Zealand, also participated in the discussion.

The Israel team also included Sgan-Aluf Eliahu Ze'ira.

Before the U.N. plane took off at 9.45 for UNEF headquarters at El Balah, the two commanders had a brief chat with Dr. L. Guilland, local representative of the International Red Cross, about the repatriation of Egyptians.

Gov'ts Questioned On Persecution in Egypt

In both the Norwegian and Swedish parliaments last week, questions were put to the Governments on the persecution of Jews in Egypt. The questioners asked what their respective Governments were doing in this regard. In both instances they were promised that official inquiries would be made.

Douglas Says Many Nations Must Help Gaza Refugees

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Senator Paul H. Douglas said in Jerusalem yesterday, following an interview with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, that "a wide variety of nations" should help in resettling the Gaza Strip refugees. He visited the Gaza Strip earlier in the day. He included the U.S., the Arab nations and Israel among them.

The Democrat from Illinois, chairman of the Joint Economic Committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate, was the initiator of U.S. economic aid to Israel when he introduced a Bill into the Senate on April 3, 1951. Senator Douglas fought the Aid to Israel Bill through the Senate, and in September 1951 it voted a $66,750,000 grant.

Senator Douglas said yesterday he was in favour of more aid to the Middle East, including Israel.

He felt that the refugees should be given a constructive life and "cease to be a political footballs." In reply to questions he said that the Sinai was one place where they might be given a new life.

Cheaper Than War

"Peace in the Middle East will cost money, but it won't cost as much as war," said the tall, white-haired Senator.

He was impressed during his short visit (he arrived on Saturday) by the "vitality of the people and by their cultural and economic progress. I have seldom seen such strong, healthy children."

Senator Douglas came to Israel from Jordan.

It was very important, the Senator said in reply to questions, to neutralise the Gulf of Akaba so that free shipping could be secured for Israel.

He suggested that "something like a demilitarized zone under U.N. control" should be established in the Ras el-Nasrani area and on the islands themselves if necessary.

On the subject of peace, he recalled his experiences as a mediator in labour-industry fights. "When you get the two parties together, seated across the table from one another, you are on the way to a solution. Everyone in the Middle East can gain from peace. I hope both the U.S. and the U.N. can be helpful."

In reply to a question he told *The Jerusalem Post* that the resumption of aid to Israel was "not a matter only for the State Department but for the Congress and the American people."

"Both parties (Democrats and Republicans) are friends of Israel. Americans want to see the independence of Israel recognised."

In praising Israel's accomplishment he said, "This country is one of the most exciting places on earth."

Senator Douglas met with Finance Minister Eshkol and senior Ministry officials for one hour in the morning. During the meeting he is said to have shown a surprisingly extensive knowledge of Israel's economy.

Worked on 'Brain'

On the way to the south he stopped at the Weizmann Institute. He was shown the electronic computer, and recalled that he had worked on an "electronic brain" some 20 years previously. He is Professor of Economics at the University of Chicago.

In Gaza he met the Military Governor, Sgan-Aluf Haim Gaon, and the Mayor. He questioned UNRWA staff on the lack of public works for adults. He expressed his disappointment that the adult population had no work to do.

Following his return to Jerusalem, and his 30-minute interview with the Prime Minister, he was the dinner guest of Mr. David Horowitz, Governor of the Bank of Israel.

Senator Douglas will visit the Hebrew University this morning before emplaning from Lydda Airport.

EL AL SEEKS AIR HOSTESSES

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—El Al is inviting applications from single women aged 22 to 30, for an air hostess training course, to start within a few weeks.

Applicants should have a perfect knowledge of Hebrew and English, and knowledge of other languages is desirable. They are required to know the country well and must have completed military service.

During the past two years some 2,000 girls have applied for the course, but it is learned that, after careful selection, very few are still eligible.

H.U. Ordered Out Of Humanities Building

A temporary injunction preventing the Hebrew University from using the Lauterman building which houses the Faculty of Humanities on the new University Campus opposite Hakirya was issued yesterday by the Jerusalem Magistrate.

The injunction had been requested by Feitelson and Halifa, the contractors who put up the building, and who claimed that the University has no right to the building until it has settled its financial obligations to the firm. *(Itim)*

Extra Electricity For Some Consumers

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Sunday. — Extra electricity allowances for certain consumers have now been granted, the Palestine Electric Company spokesman announced today.

In flats which are shared by two or more families an extra allocation of two thirds of the amount permitted for lighting purposes will be allowed, provided the families have separate kitchens or at least separate refrigerators.

Consumers who use their flats for work as well, and who use machinery with high power consumption, will also be allowed an extra allocation. Sick persons and invalids who need electric power for treatment, can get an extra allocation on the strength of medical certificates. These will have to be approved by the P.E.C. doctors.

Persons who are entitled to extra allocations on the basis on these adjustments, are asked to submit their requests to the P.E.C. if they have not yet done so.

The spokesman stated that during the three weeks of the electricity restrictions, several thousand tons of fuel oil, worth tens of thousands of dollars, have already been saved.

Gaza Courts To Open This Week

A District Court and Magistrates Court will be opened this week in Gaza, the Military Commander of the area, Sgan-Aluf Haim Gaon announced yesterday.

The District Court will deal with appeals against decisions of the Magistrate's Court. It has not yet been decided what body will constitute the supreme court of appeal. At present offenders are tried by the military judge.

The civil and criminal codes of the Gaza Strip dating from the British Mandate are still in force except for several modifications arising out of the entry of the Israel Army. On November 2 an order was published annulling Egyptian amendments to the Mandatory criminal code which had related to offences against the Egyptian authorities.

The same order also substituted the words "Israel Defence Forces" for "His Majesty" and the "Israel Army Commander in the Gaza district" for "The High Commissioner" wherever such titles appeared in the local by-laws.

Rav-Seren Zvi Alpaleg, Military Commander of Gaza, reported yesterday that one of the first decisions to be taken by the Gaza Municipality after its re-activation three weeks ago was to confirm the old budget with its assets and liabilities. The budget, which covers the period up to the end of February, totalled LE110,000, and the Municipality had at its disposal when Gaza surrendered LE8,000, of which a part was deposited with an Egyptian bank and could not be used.

Nevertheless, Rav-Seren Alpaleg said the Municipality does not suffer from a lack of funds since it is continuing to collect rates and taxes owned by residents.

The Municipality has already renewed its normal services, such as supply of water, electricity and sanitation.

WORK ON PIPELINE GOES AHEAD

BEERSHEBA, Sunday. — Work on the Beersheba-Eilat pipeline started today in Sectors One, Two and Four, and work on Sector Three will start on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, convoys of trucks carrying pipes rolled through this town to the South, and the management of Mekorot, Negev District, moved to Beersheba and started business today.

S. African Communists Believe All Men Equal

DINGAANSKRAAL, Natal, Sunday (Reuter). — The South African Minister of Justice, Mr. C. R. Swart, said at a Convention Day ceremony in Dingaanskraal today that his government was compelled to take drastic steps to eradicate Communism, "and we are going to do it even if there is going to be criticism."

Mr. Swart said that although Communism in its active form had been destroyed, it had now taken a new form and was working under the cloak of the idea that all people in the country were equal.

Since December 5, a total of 145 people of all races have been arrested in South Africa on charges of high treason, sedition and contravention of the suppression of Communism and riotous assemblies acts.

Ashdod Ya'acov Cannery Reopening Next Month

TIBERIAS, Sunday. — The fruit and citrus juice canning plant at Ashdod Ya'acov is to be reopened next month, following the acquisition of 45 per cent of its shares by the Jordan Valley District Council.

The rest of the shares will be divided between the two sections of the Kibbutz, Mapai — 30 per cent, Ahdut Ha'avoda — 25 per cent.

The District Council will invest IL250,000 in the plant. This was stated today at a press conference given by the plant management.

The plant closed down in May, 1955, following differences of opinion between the Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapai sections of the Kibbutz. It was established in 1939, as one of the first industrial enterprises of the kibbutz movement.

After a general overhaul, it is expected that the plant will shortly reach its full production capacity of IL 800,000 worth of products annually. Half of this used to be exported, but this year exports up to 75 per cent of production are foreseen. The plant employs 65 workers from Tiberias.

'Neft' Dealers Give Short Weight

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Evidence that many Jerusalem kerosene vendors double their incomes by giving short measure is being studied by the Ministry of Commerce.

The Ministry's spokesman said yesterday that a spot check carried out in the capital during the last 10 days by the Commissioner of Weights and Measures showed that short measure of from 11 to 13 per cent had been given in every case.

In some cases the vendor also imposed a 50 pruta charge for "carrying the kerosene to the door" although he actually did no more than sell it to a queue of customers.

Short measure is generally given by pretending the container is full when the foam reaches the level ordered for the liquid.

The Ministry is now planning measures to prevent this form of cheating the public. The Income Tax authorities are also to examine to what extent the vendors' returns actually reflect their real incomes.

Awad Goes Home Much Better Off

Burdened with a huge package of cakes and sweets, an eight-year-old "infiltrator" was returned to Jordan yesterday at Mandelbaum Gate.

The boy, Awad Hassan Zawahi, is to be returned to his parents in Jenin, in the Triangle.

He crossed into Israel near Afula several days ago and was found wandering about. Turned over to police, they began pampering him with sweets, and even bought him clothes and a "tembel" hat — which he was wearing when he was returned yesterday.

A 118-TON fishing trawler, the biggest yet built in Israel, was put to sea in Haifa yesterday. It was one of five ordered by the Department of Fisheries from the Hayama shipyards.

Haifa Watches Over New Travel Rules

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Sunday.—The Police caught 163 offenders here against the new traffic restriction laws, since last Tuesday, Mr. M. Shlaski, the Police Commander, stated today. In 20 cases, the offenders' driving licences were withdrawn for 30 days on orders of the licensing office.

Of the offenders, 41 had not chosen the rest day for their cars, and had driven without the rest day identification marks. Two offenders were caught driving on their rest day and 25 were caught outside the limits of their permitted driving area.

The Traffic Police were carrying out a 24 hour check on vehicles, and had received reinforcements for the job. The first trials of offenders will take place on Thursday.

The Commander of the Traffic Police said in answer to a question that in his opinion the crowded buses on the roads now were dangerous, since the drivers could not carry out their job properly under these conditions. However the police would not intervene since the bus traffic restrictions were ordered by the Road Controller.

In Jerusalem, IL400 and IL50 fines were yesterday imposed on drivers who failed to observe the day of rest, by Jerusalem Magistrate M. Haimovici. He mentioned that in the future he would also revoke driving licences.

ISRAEL'S PAPER INDUSTRY LAUDED

Israel's progress in the paper industry in the last three years could not have been matched by any other country, Mr. Klaus Bes, U.N. paper expert from Holland, said yesterday at a press conference in Jerusalem.

But Mr. Bes, who has spent over three years in the country advising on production of pulp, paper and cardboard, feels that Israel still has a long way to go before production costs can compete in the world market.

The main reason for high prices here are comparatively high wages, frequent changes in production and processes and expensive transport costs. As a result, although foreign currency has been saved in the last few years, the amount of local currency spent on paper production has been considerable.

Pulp can be made out of cotton or corn, Mr. Bes said, but he did not think that such pulp would be of sufficiently high quality. He found the eucalyptus trees grown in the country to be of satisfactory quality.

TEMPERATURES reached the zero mark and half a centigrade below zero in Sdom and Sde Boker, respectively, on Friday night.

Prehistoric Finds Near Atlit

Skeletal remains of a palaeolithic man, more than 50,000 years old, have been discovered by Hebrew University archaeologists, headed by Dr. M. Stekelis, Lecturer in Prehistory, during the fourth season's excavations in the prehistoric cave at Kebarah, near Atlit.

This year's excavations, which were carried out in co-operation with the Government Antiquities Department, concentrated on a layer of "breccia", i.e. a petrified stratum of soil, rock and bones. Among the skeletal remains recovered were parts of the back of a skull, and some teeth still encased in the jawbone.

Dr. Stekelis hopes that further parts of the skeleton will come to light when the excavation of this layer is resumed next year. Within the cave the archaeologists also found a considerable number of animal bones, and fireplaces filled with organic matter.

Prior to the dig at Kebarah, which had to be interrupted when the Sinai fighting broke out, Dr. Stekelis conducted excavations at Nahal Oren, not far from the Tel Aviv-Haifa highway, where the remains of a neolithic settlement had been discovered during two previous seasons.

The latest excavations brought to light the substantial remnants of two round buildings and several other structures which had evidently been used for living purposes. The buildings where situated on terraces outside another prehistoric cave excavated by Dr. Stekelis in 1942.

The walls of the two round buildings were up to one metre high and 80 cms. thick. Inside one of these structures Dr. Stekelis discovered the remains of a fire-place built of stones, while the other yielded a number of mortars and dishes of various sizes, all made of stone.

Weapons Found

Stones with "cup-marks" arranged at set intervals were also discovered, these having evidently been used to hold the wooden beams supporting the roof. Other discoveries at Nahal Oren included a skeleton without skull, flint-axes, arrow-heads and a saw.

An interesting feature of the excavation was the fact that none of the pottery common to neolithic strata was found. This would indicate that the layer belongs to the early neolithic period.

Under the neolithic buildings the archaeologists found the remains of several mesolithic structures, about 10,000 years old, with fire-places and basalt implements of a type unusual for this period.

Samples from all the excavations have been sent to the U.S. for radio-active Carbon 14 tests to establish their age.

Mr. & Mrs. Bruno Servadio

are happy to announce the birth of their

Daughter—Ora

sister to Gad and Michal.

Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv. December 13, 1956.

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FATHER

Your friends in TAHAL

We extend our deepest sympathy

to Malka and Tamar

on the murder of your husband and father

Shimon Wig ז"ל

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Management and Staff of the Sieff Estate

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Monday, December 17, 1956
13 Tevet 5717, 16 Jumad Awal, 1376

FIVE YEARS OF U.S.O.M.

IN a message on the occasion of the completion yesterday of five years of activity in this country by the United States Operations Mission (USOM) Mr. Edward B Lawson, the U.S. Ambassador, prefaced his remarks with a verse from Psalms: "He turneth the wilderness into a standing water, and dry ground into watersprings; and there he maketh the hungry to dwell, that they may prepare a city for habitation; and sow the fields, and plant vineyards which may yield fruits of increase."

The American scheme for aiding underdeveloped countries was a project designed to improve the standard of living of peoples in the post-war world. Because this instrument for paving a constructive road towards a better future for the hitherto underprivileged has so much intrinsic validity, the U.S., through its operations missions in various lands, has been able to live up to its promise that the aid so offered has no political strings attached and is not accompanied by any pressure to follow the American way of life or adhere to any American theories of politics.

USOM in Israel has been perhaps one of the happiest manifestations of the profound idealism underlying the Foreign Operations Missions. For the partnership has been a most felicitous one. If the material positions of the U.S. and Israel are as disparate as the poles, there has been, on the part of this country, a fever to build and construct, to develop and recreate waste land and broken lives which is the apotheosis of all that USOM tries to achieve

The case of Israel is also one which illustrates, in a high degree, the political disinterestedness of the USOM idea. For differences between Israel and the U.S. in the realm of policy have at times been sharp indeed. The lack of the sort of clear assurance that Israel's future will be guaranteed such as was recently given by President Eisenhower to the Moslem states adhering to the Baghdad Pact is only one example. But behind all the differences USOM is the tangible assurance that America wants this young democracy to succeed just because it is a democracy devoted, like the U.S., to the proposition of equality of opportunity and the inalienable right of all its citizens to freedom and the pursuit of happiness.

From the beginning of the programme in 1951 through to 1956, direct U.S. Grants-in-Aid have brought Israel $218m., apart from $74m. in surplus agricultural products, $8m. in technical assistance and $135m. in loans from a related authority, the Export-Import Bank. With this money has come a team of experts which is representative of the best technical brains of a wide cross-section of the whole U.S. for since 1951 nearly 200 Americans have served here to advise, guide and initiate valuable projects. All these have been helping Israel abundantly along the road to economic viability. Their absence, however temporary, from the scene of their fruitful activity on the occasion of this anniversary, is therefore all the more regretted.

The greatest brake on the progress so resolutely sought by USOM in Israel is the tense security situation whose demands keep Israel far longer than she need be in the position of a recipient rather than a contributory nation in the Middle East. The key to a settlement in this area is patently passing into the keeping of the U.S. It is to be hoped that she will soon initiate a political drive for peace in the Middle East which will prosper to the same degree as USOM has won magnificent victories.

AMERICA SET BACK IN COLD WAR

SOVIETS INTERPRET EISENHOWER'S "NON-INTERVENTION" IN MIDDLE EAST AS WEAKNESS

By HAL LEHRMAN

IN Administration circles in Washington, no real alarm has ever been detected over the alleged size and quality of depots of Soviet arms in Egypt. "After all," one would be advised with a shrug, "Eden has to make it sound frightening. He's fighting for his political life." The tendency has been to dismiss the stories about Soviet arms in Egypt (though not in Syria) as almost in the category of science fiction and space ships. If more arms had really turned up in Egypt than advertised, it was only because the Soviet satellites, having been outfitted with modern equipment under Russian supervision, had second-hand *materiel* to dump. Egypt was a natural market where Soviet arms merchants could buy political influence and valuable cotton at low cost.

Less complacency prevailed in connection with the Soviet warnings which had followed the cease-fire, and with the abortive "recruiting" of Russian and Chinese "volunteers." But the temper in Washington was more angry than anxious over these threats.

Solemn Warnings

Admittedly, it had been necessary to warn Moscow clearly that shipment of Communist fighting men into the Middle East would have serious consequences. This, the President and Acting Secretary of State Herbert Hoover, Jr., had done on several solemn occasions.

But the warnings had been rightly delivered within the U.N. framework, not by the brandishing of American armed power. For several good reasons, it was explained, the U.S. could not and would not make unilateral threats of the "Formosa" variety.

First, America was said to lack an airtight command over the approaches to the Arab zone comparable to our dominant positions off the Chinese mainland. It did not have comparably *secure* bases of operation. Nor did it enjoy in the Arab world the total support of regime and people which we had in Nationalist China. On the contrary, our self-appointment as shield of the Middle East might easily and properly incur the Arabs' enmity for having selected their territory as a potential battleground.

Second, the U.S. would have to assume a virtual protectorate over the area to make its guardianship really stick. This would involve it in all the tortured rivalries of the area, the dynastic *hatreds*, the Arab-Israel "feud." It would lose its role as arbitrator, and with it all hopes of restoring the Middle East to tranquility.

Third, and immeasurably most important, it was alleged that the U.S. would deal a brutal, perhaps mortal, blow to the U.N. Never lose sight of the fact — one was admonished — that the world was in an atomic stalemate. There was also a geographic stalemate in Europe. The balance would be tipped only in the contest for the great uncommitted part of the world — Africa and Asia. In an earlier day, a great power would have settled the matter with "gunboat diplomacy," but now a small application of force might set off a world explosion. This left moral force alone as an instrument. Again, the U.N. was the only channel we had for imposing a moral settlement.

Intelligence, Army Oppose White House Stand

THE U.S. Administration had therefore chosen to stand against the Soviets — and against unilateral violence — inside the U.N. For the first time in history a great power — the U.S. — in the person of President Eisenhower, with a hydrogen bomb in each pocket, had taken an absolute position in favour of peace. As a result, the prestige of the U.S. had never been higher. Its example was appreciated. It hoped it would be imitated. And if it ever had to come to grips with the Russians, it wanted as many peoples of the world as it could get on its side.

All over Washington, under many flags and in many U.S. government offices, this "new pacifism" on the part of the Eisenhower Administration was creating consternation and worse. The group in the Department of State whose advice the President now seemed to be taking — or adapting to his own personal philosophy — had to contend with a loyal dissenting minority. The Central Intelligence Agency was known to be substantially more disturbed than the State Department by the Soviet power threat to the Middle East.

At the Pentagon the attitude was still stronger — much closer to the iron-hard position of General Alfred Gruenther, NATO's retiring Chief of Staff, than to that of his predecessor, General Eisenhower.

To the alarmed critics, the doctrine of salvation inside the U.N. betrayed a total misconception of the nature of the U.N. — and of the Russians. It presupposed, they said, a level of morality and disinterest which simply did not exist among the nations on the U.N. roster. Most of all, it credited the Russians with a capacity for principled behaviour vastly beyond them.

Was it not the truth, instead, that Moscow was totally indifferent to the U.N. except as a *platform* from which to broadcast propaganda and spread confusion? Was any further proof needed, *after* Hungary, that the Kremlin operated essentially from a base of power wherever and whenever it *knew* that force would go *unchallenged*?

The question, the rebuttal maintained, was not of risking world war but of finding ways to avoid it. The U.S. had seemed, after losing Eastern Europe through appeasement of Stalin, to have learned that it was necessary to draw in advance each line over which the Russians must not step without having to reckon with the Americans (failure to do so with the Kaiser and Hitler had led America into two world wars.)

A U.S. ultimatum to Moscow had forced the Soviets out of Iran. American commitments to Greece and Turkey, and the airlift to Berlin, had stopped the Russians' westward push in Europe. The U.S. had inadvertently given them the impression that it would not fight for Korea, but instantaneous response to Communist aggression there had at least stayed Moscow's hand. In Indo-China the U.S. had forgotten the lesson, and the Communist empire had advanced.

U.S.S.R. Thought U.S. Would Not Fight

THE men of the Kremlin respect firmness and strength when clearly expressed, but read hesitation as weakness, and moderation as fear. To them, American announcements that Soviet armed intervention in the Middle East would be "opposed" *within* the U.N. suggested only that the U.S. would *not* act outside the U.N. This, for the Russians, was as good as proclaiming that the U.S. was prepared to do nothing. What, in the last analysis, *could* the U.N. do, especially if each further Soviet step into the Middle East were carefully prepared so as to look like a benevolent gesture toward the Arabs?

The Russians were probably wrong in concluding that the Middle East meant less to the U.S. than Eastern Europe meant to them. In the end, if necessary, America would fight for it, and outside the U.N. But Washington was not making this clear enough to the Russians. And because of this default, the U.S. was not staving world war off but bringing it closer.

For the Middle East was a rich prize, and the Russians clearly coveted it. The progress they had lately made, while the West stood by wringing its hands, was enormous. In recent weeks they had been able, convincingly — at least for the Arabs — to pose as champions of Islam, to threaten to send an expeditionary army, to instruct the U.N. Emergency Force where to march, to demand reparations for Egypt from the three "aggressors" (without offering reparations for Budapest) even before Egypt herself thought of demanding them, and to threaten Israel with extinction. Daily they were winning more allies in the Middle East by an apparent readiness to take risks for them, while the U.S. was losing allies by her reluctance to do the same.

Actually, the Soviets saw their risks as negligible or nil, since the U.S. had never indicated — at least not unequivocally enough for Moscow to understand — the limits of her endurance. And should American leadership remain paralyzed by its new "morality" and its doctrine of "atomic stalemate," new aggressive moves by Moscow were to be expected in the Middle East: possibly an outbreak from Syria, a Kurdish "rebellion," troubles fomented from Azerbaijan, the beginnings of a squeeze on Turkey.

This meant that the U.S. would have to serve notice on Moscow — so sharply as to leave no doubt — that America regarded the Middle East as vital to the free world; that the U.S. would resist not only "volunteers" but also "technicians," fresh armaments and even Communist *coups;* and that this resistance would be waged inside the U.N. and outside.

The Americans warning already issued against Soviet attack on Iran, Pakistan, Iraq and Turkey was not enough. Indeed, by its omission of Israel and its inclusion of two states overtly hostile to Israel, the American warning to keep hands off the Baghdad Pact countries actually could be read by Moscow as a tacit admission of American indifference to the Jewish State's fate.

The U.S. would specifically have to warn the Russians that Israel's preservation was a vital part of the free world's Middle Eastern policy, and something the U.S. would surely fight for. If, through th. Syrians or any other device, Israel were to be attacked and the U.S. failed to react adequately, the destruction of all Western positions in the Middle East — with tragic consequences thereafter in the entire West — would not be far behind.

The U.S. was not so unprepared in the Middle East as the faint of heart supposed. America had Turkey, Greece and all of Western Europe. She had friends even among the Arabs. She had the Sixth Fleet. An expressed readiness to use it would be the best guarantee that the U.S. would not need to. And she even had the people, and perhaps also substantial parts of the armies, of Russia's satellites in Europe.

Was this not, sober observers of the Soviet scene maintained, the worst possible time for the Russians to court the risk of war, and was not the Middle East the worst possible place for them to fight one?

Choose Own Time

Indeed, had Russia ever before permitted the democracies to set the time and place for any test? Was it not an observable technique of the Soviets to move against the West only when *they* were ready and only where they chose? If they *wanted* war with the West now, would they not find ways to precipitate it under circumstances more favourable to themselves? Would they not select as battleground a Korea, an Indo-China, a Berlin, some point on the periphery of their land mass, preferably where they might recruit others to fight for them, rather than issue the challenge in the remote, logistically disadvantageous Middle East?

Would they, moreover, pick a fight where they would have to rely for a base on the great, convulsed, and rebellious hinterland of Eastern Europe?

It was improbable that the Soviet empire would ever again attain the strength it enjoyed the day that Khrushchev opened his campaign to downgrade Stalin. That reversal of line lifted the lid of a Pandora's box whose contents may yet bring the whole Soviet monolith crashing.

This is the second of two articles. The first appeared on December 14.

Operation 'Index'

By arrangement with "Ha'ariv"

Nehru and Ike Find Common Ground

By RAWLE KNOX

NEW DELHI (OFNS). — OFFICIAL sources here expect Mr. Nehru to present a general picture of the political and economic scene in Asia to President Eisenhower today and to give his ideas about lessening international tensions. In the Middle East Mr. Nehru believes that the "power vacuum," of which he spoke in the foreign affairs debate in the Indian Upper House recently, must be filled by the emergence of healthy, democratic, independent nations. Singled out as being especially unhealthy are those Governments that have joined the Baghdad Pact.

Official Indian opinion is that foreign military aid to the Baghdad Pact countries only serves to prop up archaic and reactionary Governments. Since the U.S. only last week financially *underwrote* the Baghdad Pact, American official sources here feel that this will be a point on which the Premier and the President will have to agree to differ. The U.S. will, however, support to the extent of its available resources, a programme to strengthen economically all the independent nations of the Middle East.

Asia Relaxed

There must also be an agreement to differ on Formosa. It is thought that Mr. Nehru will report on the immense political relaxation, obvious to any impartial observer, that has taken place in south and south-east Asia over the past two years as a result of the growing conviction of China's neighbours that Peking really does have peaceful intentions.

In the Indian Government's view, this is because China has no hostile neighbours, no empire to police, and is confident that she can deal with any threat from Formosa, for the eventual capitulation of whose Government she is prepared to wait as long as need be. India's conviction that China means peace is the strongest argument — apart from the obvious fact of Communist China's existence as a Power — that Mr. Nehru can use in pressing Peking's admission to the United Nations.

Knowing probably better than Mr. Chou En-lai what an emotional issue in the U.S. is kept alive by China's retention of American prisoners, Mr. Nehru, it is reliably said, mentioned in his talks with Mr. Chou that their release would make a deep impression on American opinion. Mr. Chou, however, was non-committal on the subject at a brief Press conference in South India.

Europe Tense

The relaxed feeling in Asia, Indian officials point out, contrasts with the renewed tension in Europe. Mr. Nehru is expected to repeat to President Eisenhower his belief that the Communist Powers have exaggerated fear complexes and that they are bound to react violently to what they consider provocation on their frontiers. He will instance China's expanding friendliness since peace came to Korea and Formosa.

Mr. Nehru and his Government believe that the liberalization process in Eastern Europe, which was checked by the savage suppression of the Hungarian rising, will only restart when the Russians become convinced that the West is not using Hungary or any other member of the Soviet bloc to try to undermine Russian security. Mr. Nehru will therefore urge the U.S. to be moderate in its resolutions in the U.N. and not to resort to further outright condemnation that can only harden the Russian attitude.

This does not mean that Mr. Nehru is happy about the Hungarian situation. Those who know him well say that he is most deeply disturbed, the more so since the Russians gaily subscribed to India's hallowed five principles of co-existence when Messrs. Khrushchev and Bulganin visited this country last year. Here Mr. Nehru and President Eisenhower may well find common ground, for the Americans expect to see Hungary, reconquered by the Communists, remain as a bleeding example to Asia and the rest of the uncommitted world of the value of Communist promises. The difference here is, that to Mr. Nehru, Russian and Chinese promises now mean different things.

Indians who like to see neat solutions hope that the U.S. will now step in as India's friend and confidant, taking the place the Commonwealth countries held before the Commonwealth relationship was exploded by the Suez invasion. The Indian External Affairs Department sees a less belligerent attitude towards Communism in the U.S.

Stands by Friends

On this, the official American comment would be that there has been no belligerent attitude towards Communism; that the U.S. still believes in being strong enough to prevent the other fellow trying anything; that she believes in alliances and will stand by her friends even when she has to tell them they have done wrong.

U.S. officials here believe that Indian foreign policy is becoming more "realistic." They are encouraged by the Indian Government's reaction to the recent announcement of America's oil policy. Mr. Nehru is said to have appreciated immediately that it was to India's, as well as to America's advantage that the European economy should not collapse whatever follies the British and French had committed. The present NATO conference from which certain statements of Anglo-French-American solidarity must emerge is regarded as another test of India's feeling.

What chiefly emerges from my talks with Indian and American officials here is a very frank and friendly appreciation of one another's attitudes and problems and a willingness to take them into account. Neither Government believes that a great new friendship has been born that will save the world, but each recognizes that the other dislikes Communism and fervently wants peace. That could certainly not have been said two years ago.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

NATO Resolution

ASSERTING that the latest Nato resolution on the Middle East is the most important step forward to be taken by the West since the 1950 Tripartite Declaration, **Hatzofe** (World Mizrahi) observes that the powers have arrived at the conclusion that the Israel problem demands basic and immediate treatment and that its long neglect by the civilized world has proved very costly. The resolution, however, should be implemented with the utmost care, else it may rouse the opposition of the Soviet bloc, the Arab states and the "neutral" Asian countries.

Davar (Histadrut) states that the increased demand for an Israel-Arab settlement is one of the positive results of the latest military events in Sinai and Suez, and anyone calling for a return to the former position is simply ignoring reality and the future peace of the region. The better the world realizes the meaning of the basic changes that have taken place, the greater the prospects of Arab recognition of the need to come to terms with Israel. There is a real chance for a settlement only so long as the Egyptian aggressor has not yet reestablished himself in his attack base on the Israel border.

It may be assumed, writes **Ha'aretz** (non-party), that the American proposal to set up a U.N. commission to deal with an Israel-Arab settlement will enjoy the support of all Nato members. However, certain political observers regard this idea not without misgivings since the commission, either because of its composition or because of its failure to see the problem in its right context, may offer an unrealistic solution. The appreciation that the Western nations have begun to reveal an interest in the Middle East is mixed with the feeling as to what this interest may ultimately spell for us.

Herut is exasperated at the Government's undertaking to the U.N. not to continue to destroy installations in the Sinai desert and states that it would not be surprised if Israel were to mobilize Solel Boneh and all the heavy equipment at its disposal and set out forthwith to rebuild the Egyptian bases for resumed attacks on Israel. Our government's decision to continue its withdrawal from the occupied areas rouses Herut's wrath as much as does the Prime Minister's latest interview with the "Figaro" correspondent, in which he assured the world that "we shall do our utmost to keep the Bay of Eilat open to Israel and all other nations."

Reviewing five years of American technical aid to Israel, **Habeker** (General Zionist) sums up by saying that the moral value of this aid is no less important than its financial aspect. Comparing it to Soviet "aid" to Egypt, which took the form of arms shipments and which provoked an outbreak of hostilities, we may clearly see the advantages of democracy over totalitarian regimes. The great financial and goodwill investment which the U.S. has made in Israel binds it no less than the hopes it has pinned to the Baghdad pact. With the American people having invested so much in Israel, no American government will be able to defend a policy ignoring our security needs, especially in face of the Iraq Government's unreserved declaration of its aim to wipe Israel off the map.

Readers' Letters

"AN ORDINARY PLAY"

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — May I take issue with the criticism of "An Ordinary Play" by Yoram Matmor which appeared in your Friday issue of November 23. Of course, there are as many opinions of a drama as there are spectators. However, something seems to have escaped your critic.

The play is certainly not "in the mould" of Pirandello's "Six Characters," even though the stage device of Matmor is similar. Pirandello's play presents actors and playwright together on the stage to reach the conclusion that there can be no truth, since truth is subjective; that there can be no communication with others, since words interpret what seems to be and not what is, and that there can be no sanity since there is no sound basis to it, as all is uncertain and unstable.

In Matmor's play the Pirandellian device is used for opposite purposes, to get out of the limitations of realism and to accept the theatre for what it has been since the Shakespearean "All the World is a Stage." Actually, the stage director says: The theatre is the stage of life."

In this drama, the characters are not shadows or symbols; they are real people and that is why they react or discuss with the playwright, as they are touched in the raw by the subject of the play. There is no attempt by the Chamber Theatre to show the tribulations of those who have to produce an original play, but rather the tribulations of our youth to find balance in an unbalanced world, where a perennial state of war and no-war upsets the eternal values of life.

As to the English title, "A Daily Occurrence," it is right. The actors perform on the stage what is the daily life of our Danis and Rafis, or of our bereaved parents or of those who try to keep spiritually near to their children and do not know how. Is it not, unfortunately, a daily occurrence that some Rafis get shot if they go to seek a productive life in the kibbutzim of the borders? Is it not a daily occurrence to hear our youngsters discuss heroic actions in war or eternal ideas?

Yours, etc.
B. ROMANO

Tel Aviv, November 28.

At the Cinema

"THE Trial" (Eden, Jerusalem) is a tensely acted drama about a Mexican boy accused of causing the death of an American girl after a petting party. Glenn Ford as the defending counsel could be Perry Mason come to life, while Arthur Kennedy, as the Communist villain in search of a martyr, acts his role with a bit too much relish to be credible. The late John Hodiak appears on the screen in his last part as the honest district attorney.

To a certain extent the film is based on the trial of Willie McGhee, the negro sent to the chair for rape after the Communists had taken over his defence. The moral, however, that he might have got off if they had kept out, is a case of non sequitur.

French Crime-Comedy

"CETTE Sacrée Gamine" (Ron, Jerusalem), surprisingly translated on the Hebrew posters as "The Sacred Maiden," is a pleasant French crime-comedy, Brigitte Bardot, the *enfant terrible* forcing her way into a cabaret singer's life, is a very good dancer and quite a good actress. Jean Brettoniere sings some really nice numbers. The galaxy of French comedians in the supporting cast are hilarious fun to watch.

Th.F.M.

KEEPING POSTED

OUR Amsterdam correspondent writes that Holland is at long last becoming advertising-conscious but it doesn't always work out the way people think. The great department store "De Bijenkorf" recently inserted full-page advertisements in the press with the picture of a giraffe. The text said that you could buy anything you wanted at the

store, including a live giraffe, (for the reasonable price of Fl.7,500 or about IL3,750) but that food and accommodation for such an animal would come expensive, so you would do better to buy a toy one that needed little space and no food, and cost only Fl.5.90 (about IL3.000). A few days later the shop received a letter from a Dutch zoo which said that space and food for a giraffe were no problem as far as they were concerned, and could they have the larger giraffe? When De Bijenkorf hurriedly started making enquiries they discovered that their research department had quoted the giraffe price of 1948, and that meantime the world quotation had gone up by about a quarter, so that the giraffe they never meant to sell is going to cost them a good sum to provide.

•

WE have also been continuing our researches into the Indian press, and studying the procedure for finding the reincarnation of the Dalai Lama when this is made necessary by the death of the previous Lama. The chief one, actually, is providing by the Tibet State Oracle, who goes into a trance and reveals the general area where the new Lama will be found, together with a description of the child and his parents. From the first, the little Lama leads a most secluded and monastic life, being allowed to play only with his brothers, but on no account his sisters, while "top-notch Lamas of Tibet give him a thorough grounding in State-craft, Buddhist theology meditation, scriptures, etc." At this time he is also given a rather fancy name, with a single familiar element: Geston Ngwang Lbsang Tenpin Gyapso Sinnungyur Tshungpa Mapai Dhepal Sangpo, which means a variety of things, including "gentle glory," "powerful in speech" and "ocean wide." As far as we can figure, the "Mapai" seems to stand for "divine wisdom."

•

A WOMAN who b[illegible]s that there is a [illegible]r amount of dirt on all [illegible]d, whether we know it or not, and that there is no point getting upset on the occasions when the dirt is brought forcibly to our attention, declares that she was nevertheless stunned by the attitude of a grocer in Ben Yehuda street. In the window of his shop there were slices of fresh, tempting looking *lakerda*. She watched him as he used his fingers to select salted herrings from a barrel for another customer, and told herself comfortingly that, after all, they had to be soaked before they were used. Then he went over to the window to pick up a piece of *lakerda* for her, placed it on the scales, didn't like the way it looked, picked it up again and put it down the other way up. She complained mildly that she didn't see why the fish had to be handled so much. The grocer answered soothingly "How do you think I cut it?"

•

THE sabras are enterprising. We have heard of a boy of three-and-a-half, who lives on a farm, who came to his mother and told her he

was going to marry a girl he knew, Gaby. His mother said she was a nice girl, but was he earning enough to keep a wife? The boy thought it would be all right. "I get pocket money and she gets pocket money. We'll put it together and it'll be enough." The mother was feeling argumentative, or perhaps prejudiced against daughters-in-law, and said it wouldn't be enough if they had children. "We won't have children." "Oh, and how is that?" "If Gaby lays an egg, I'll just go and crack it."

Today's contributors include Henriette Boas, Amsterdam and Edith Sachs, Jerusalem.

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IL 5 — Yavniel, Lower Galilee Workers Council; Hanot School, Haifa; Beit Hakinneret Haitchon, Haifa; Leo and Hilde Stern Tel Aviv.
IL 3 — Shmuel Rappoport, Nahariya.

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